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'Draft Industry' Powers Restored by Conferees; Boston Power Rates Cut

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 14, 1940

In Washington: 'Industry Draft' Restored

More drastic federal control of "nonco-operating" defense industries was written back into the conscription bill by Congressional conferees, following the surprise vote of the Senate, 37 to 33, recommitting the measure. Final action was expected today. [Details: Page 2.]

Enlisted men with reserve commissions in the Army are being discharged from the ranks and called to duty as officers, following removal of restrictions by the War Department.

Legislation revising the formula for computing railroad unemployment insurance benefits was approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California said the measure would increase top benefits from $3 daily to $4 and would provide for a speedup of machinery leading to issuance of compensation checks.

The strength of the Marine Corps is to be increased from 27,000 to 50,000, if authorization voted by House Naval Affairs Committee is approved by Congress.

President Roosevelt nominated Jesse H. Jones to be Secretary of Commerce, following passage by Congress of a resolution permitting Mr. Jones, a resident of Houston, Texas, to retain his present post as Federal Loan Administrator while serving in the Cabinet.

In New England: Boston Electric Rates Cut

Reduction of electric rates, bringing savings to approximately 131,000 consumers was announced by the Boston Edison Company. [Details: Page 9.]

Recent action of the State Ballot Law Commission removing the names of minority party candidates from the November ballot has been overruled by Judge Walter L. Collins. [Details: Page 11.]

The primary campaign in Boston swings into high gear as the zero hour, Tuesday, approaches. [Details: Page 11.]

Six New England National Guard Coast Artillery units, totaling more than 7,000 men, are now ready to join Federal forces and begin 12 months' training. [Details: Page 9.]

Puget Sound Longshoremen End Strike

Tacoma, Wash. (AP)—Puget Sound waterfronts returned to near-normal today as longshoremen in Tacoma, Port Angeles and Anacortes ended a two-week strike and "hot cargo" picket lines were dissolved at Seattle.

Argentina to Get Spanish Railway Materials

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—Agreement in principle, informed sources said today, has been reached on a barter agreement whereby Argentina would exchange 150,000 tons of her maize surplus—estimated at 7,000,000 tons—for an unspecified quantity of Spanish railway materials.

Destroyer Kearny Commissioned at Brooklyn

New York (AP)—The 1,500-ton destroyer Kearny, newest addition to the United States Navy, was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Lieut. Commander Anthony L. Denis took command of the vessel, which was said to be capable of a speed of 37 knots.

Lawyers Propose Federal Ballot Safeguard

Philadelphia (AP)—The American Bar Association voted last night to submit to Congress a bill designed to give the Federal Government a weapon against ballot frauds. "It (the proposed legislation) should protect the ballots which citizens have placed in the ballot box as their lawful vote in the election of their Federal officers from being stolen, fraudulently counted or reported," a report adopted by the 68th convention said.

Canadian War Loan Subscriptions $227,166,000

Ottawa (CP)—Cash subscriptions to Canada's second war loan have reached $227,166,000. This leaves $72,834,000 to be subscribed before the objective of $300,000,000 is reached. The loan went on sale Sept. 8.

Rumanian Minister to U. S. Recalled

Washington (AP)—Radu Irimescu, Rumanian Minister to the United States, has been recalled, the Legation said today, in a general diplomatic shake-up following the abdication of King Carol.

War Summary: Central London Raids Weaker

German bombers struck again at London, rounding out a week of intensified nightly raids. The force of the raids, however, was noticeably weaker in Central London. [Details: Page 1.]

Expected invasion of Egypt was still awaited as British scouts reported that rapidly massing Italian troops on the border now total 260,000.

Furniture Group Faces Trust Test

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14 (AP)—Six corporations, which the Government said sold not less than 80 per cent of the school furniture purchased in the southeastern United States during the past five years, were indicted along with 39 individuals by a Federal Grand Jury here yesterday on charges of a price-fixing conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Allen A. Dobey of the Department of Justice said that those indicted would be given an opportunity to appear voluntarily for arraignment here on Sept. 25 without the issuance of capiases for their arrest.

Corporations named included the Heywood-Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass.

Redcap's Shortage Irks Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is grieved because a Cincinnati redcap didn't tell her she'd underpaid him by 20 cents through an oversight.

In her column, "My Day," syndicated by United Features, she wrote:

"It seems that I have to read the papers to find out about by shortcomings! I must say, many as they are, novel ones creep up on me all the time. Yesterday I found a little item announcing that in Cincinnati, at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing, a porter testified that I had paid him 50 cents for a 70-cent service and that he had not told me of my mistake.

"What grieves me is that he did not tell me, for I have always doubted whether the new rule of 10 cents a bag gave the porters sufficient pay. Therefore I thought that I had always paid not only my 10 cents a bag, but a tip in addition."

The Cincinnati porter, Clinton McDuffy, testified at a hearing to determine whether the method of paying 10 cents a parcel for luggage handling is contrary to interstate commerce laws.

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Totalitarianism Hit by Educator

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 14—Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchinson, president of Washington and Jefferson College, declared yesterday that this country's best chance of survival as a free and democratic nation "is to stop totalitarianism and stop it now."

Final Drive Of Candidates Is Launched

Week-end barrage on the radio and rallies mark end of State campaign for Sept. 17 primaries.

Massachusetts voters were awaiting today the week-end's political barrage on the radio and at rallies which will practically wind up the State's campaigns for votes to be cast at Tuesday's Republican and Democratic primaries.

Unless the six-man G. O. P. contest for Attorney General and the various contests for Congressional, Executive Council and legislative posts spur Republican interest, the party's vote will be extremely light.

Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall are unopposed for the two top positions, United States Senator and Governor respectively, in the Republican primary. Similarly Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer William E. Hurley and State Auditor Russell A. Wood face no G. O. P. primary contests.

A much larger Democratic vote is anticipated, for not only are Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, engaged in a major political battle for the gubernatorial nomination, but the other major state offices have attracted fields ranging from four to nine candidates for each position. Only Senator David I. Walsh, seeking renomination, is unopposed for a major Democratic nomination.

Dever vs. Kelly

Mr. Dever is still expected to defeat Mr. Kelly by a good margin in the Democratic fight for Governor, while the contest for the party's nomination for Lieutenant Governor still rests between Mayor John C. Carr of Medford and Owen A. Gallagher of Boston, although four other candidates are in the field.

The other contestants are Francis P. Kelley, of Milton, campaigning on a youth aid program; Michael Phillip McCarron of Lowell, Charles E. O'Neill of Danvers and Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Woburn.

The Democratic Secretary of State lineup includes Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, the 1938 nominee, and Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, as the leading candidates, and Albert L. Fish, former Boston City Councilor and present Assistant Commissioner of Soldiers Relief, and Arthur Michael MacCarthy of Winthrop, a political newcomer, as the other contestants, one of whom might emerge as a victorious dark horse.

Other Contests

The State Treasurer contest in the Democratic primary presents as leaders, according to political observers, John J. McGrath, former Boston City Councilor, who finished third two years ago, and Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline business man, who was second in 1938. John J. Donahue, City Treasurer of Somerville, is another strong candidate. Others in the contest are Ernest J. Brown of Medford, who finished sixth two years ago, and Patrick M. Cahill, Peabody City Treasurer.

Four Democrats are seeking the State Auditor nomination: Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, who is accorded a real chance for victory because his name is similar to that of Thomas H. Buckley, the popular Democrat who served as State Auditor from 1935 through 1938; Thomas P. Flaherty of Boston, a young clerk in the Boston Munici-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Astronomers See Harvard's New Telescope

Members of the American Astronomical Association, now holding their 64th meeting at Wellesley College, journeyed to Harvard, Mass., today to inspect a new telescope at the Oak Ridge Station of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory.

The telescope, shortly to be in operation, will be named the Jewett Memorial Telescope for James R. Jewett, Professor of Arabic, Emeritus, and his late wife, Margaret Weyerhauser Jewett. Construction of the telescope at this time was made possible by a substantial gift from Professor Jewett.

A unique feature of this new Jewett Reflector telescope is to be found in the manner in which it is housed; the entire building revolving on a special concrete base. Usually only a top of a turret or dome rotates on tracks supported by a non-rotating building. The Jewett Reflector rotating building is twelve-sided and is insulated with homosote. Construction was under the direct supervision of Dr. George Z. Dimitroff, superintendent of the Oak Ridge station.

The optical parts of the telescope have just been completed.

Perfume Base Blocked By Fortunes of War

By the Associated Press

Washington

Blame the war, if Milady cuts down on perfume.

A Commerce Department report from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that shipment of Bulgarian rose oil, an important base of American perfumes and cosmetics, had virtually been stopped since Italy entered the war and the Mediterranean was blockaded.

'Made' Rubber Key to Gains In New Autos

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14—How engineers are able to design cars of the future in the present was illustrated to members of the 100th meeting of the American Chemical Society here by Dr. James C. Zeder, chief engineer of Chrysler Corporation, who disclosed some of the improvements in motorcars now on the shelf until greater progress is made in synthetic rubber.

"Synthetics that will better withstand cold, that are more rapidly processed and that are more universally available at lower cost will provide industry with materials of tremendous possibilities," he said, predicting that with the synthetic rubber materials now available a great increase in manufactured volume can be expected. Already there are many automotive parts in service that would have been impossible to consider if natural rubber had been the only material available.

At the present time there are a number of refinements on which progress is at a full stop but which are waiting only on the discovery of a better material.

Brake Drum an Example

For example, Dr. Zeder pointed out the only thing preventing engineers from decreasing the size of an auto brake drum from a 12-inch to perhaps an 8-inch diameter is the maximum pressure which the lining will endure. "All the other parts of the brake mechanism can be subjected to greater pressures," he said, "and if a better synthetic can be developed for the lining, this reduction will be made. We will have a smaller and a better brake.

"The same thing is true in the clutch. A better clutch plate lining must be found, and when we have this we will have a smaller, better and less expensive clutch.

"Synthetics may solve the problem of a suitable fabric for automobile use. We now make cars of metal and rubber which will stand up for several years, but the fabrics in the upholstery are perishable and cannot be expected to last for the life of the car. We need an attractive-looking, non-perishable fabric."

Another application in which progress is awaiting a new mate-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Willkie Pledges Protection Of Labor's Gains

G. O. P. standard-bearer sees no evidence from greeting at Chicago of campaign 'slipping.'

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14—Wendell L. Willkie carried his personal-appearance appeal for presidential votes into the friendly Republican territory of southern Illinois today conscious that the first critical test of his campaign had showed that public interest in his candidacy, far from slipping, was impressively on the march—this in the New Deal-Kelly-Nash stronghold of Chicago.

As Mr. Willkie this morning pressed forward his political drive which will be virtually nonstop from now on to election day, greeting crowds and delivering rear-platform chats in Joliet, Morris, Ottawa and Lasalle before his arrival here shortly after noon, he was confident that the much-discussed lag in his campaign was refuted by the spontaneous unorganized, unstaged ovations he received throughout his all-day visit in Chicago yesterday.

It is understandable that there was a fresh note of confidence and zest in the Republican nominee's numerous appearances today, for Mr. Willkie had, of course, taken note of the reports that his candidacy had apparently lost some initiative and some ground during the past few weeks.

The most careful conclusion of the many political writers covering this election tour—a conclusion which is not altered by another 12 hours to think it over—is that what happened in Chicago, the record of the first big day on the road-test over territory which might be expected to be rough, revealed the opposite of a sagging campaign, it revealed an alive, an alert, an ascendant campaign.

50,000 Heard Candidate

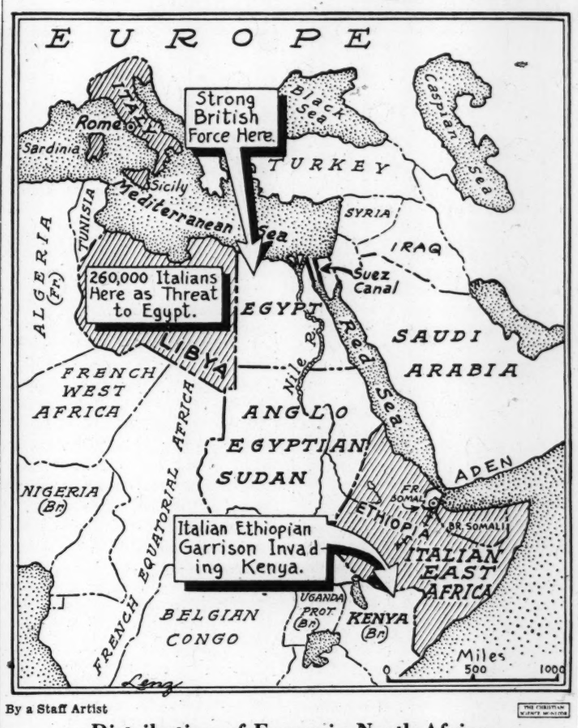
The presence of crowds does not of itself forecast an election, but it does suggest whether a candidate is energetically in the running. Mr. Willkie was energetically in the running in Chicago. The crowds were unexpectedly large, cordial, and responsive.

Addressing a total audience of at least 50,000 people in four 15-minute speeches and 10 curbstone stops and being excitedly greeted by street throngs estimated at 500,000 along a 70-mile tour of the city, Mr. Willkie was accorded a reception comparable to that given President Roosevelt toward the climax of his 1936 campaign. It exceeded anything a Republican aspirant ever received here.

In eight hours of consecutive campaigning during which he was either on platforms speaking to crowds ranging from 3,000 to 15,000, or standing atop a raised plat-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Britain Stands Firm at Gate Against Invasion by Germans; Nazi Attempts at 'Panic' Fail



By a Staff Artist

Distribution of Forces in North Africa

Area where, according to Rome reports, an invasion of Egypt by Italians is scheduled.

Italians Moving on Egypt; Kenya and Sudan Invaded

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 14 (AP)—British aerial scouts returning from flights over Libya yesterday estimated that Fascist forces being moved up constantly at Bardia, 30 miles from the border, now number more than 260,000. Sporadic artillery fire was to be heard along the border between advance posts as the British and Egyptian armies quietly completed preparations to meet any Italian thrust.

The first move of the expected invasion, which unofficial reports in Rome yesterday stated had already begun, was awaited today.

Egypt, with a British trained army of about 20,000, is ready to declare war on Italy only if its country is attacked.

In northern Kenya, 2,000 miles south of the potential Egyptian battleground, Italian forces from southern Ethiopia already were on the move in an apparent thrust toward British Kenya's capital, Nairobi. British forces fighting a delaying action inflicted heavy losses on the Italians, the British said. In some places the Italians were 120 miles deep into Kenya, but still 300 miles from Nairobi.

A British communiqué issued in Nairobi said, "one of our detachments again attacked the enemy successfully at Wal Quaris and drove them from their positions, inflicting casualties and capturing prisoners. Our casualties were again slight."

The British in an official statement said an Italian attack "may come at any time but we are well prepared for anything."

"In the Sudan similar movements and concentrations of enemy forces are reported from Kassala," the spokesman said, "which might be used as a base for the extension of their small penetration into the Sudan. At the same time there has been talk of a third possible Italian attack from the southeast corner of Libya across 400 miles of desert towards Wadi Haifa in the extreme north of Sudan. Such an advance would, however, only be one of several possible diversionary movements which would be undertaken by minor enemy forces."

Italians Massing

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP)—Intensified "exploratory" activity by Italian troops massed along the desert frontier between Libya and Egypt was reported today by the High Command.

Details of the Italian operations were withheld, and the communiqué failed to mention air bombardments of British positions on the Egyptian coast for the first time in a week.

British encampments in the Ras El Sil zone north of Gallabat, in Sudan, however, were reported bombed.

Air attacks on two British convoys in the eastern Mediterranean by Italian bombing and torpedo planes were announced, with one freighter reported so badly damaged that it probably sank.

Earlier it was reported in Rome that Italy has opened an almost continuous air offensive on British troop centers in Egypt, the Sudan and Kenya.

Fascist authorities did not deny rumors that Italian troops were on the march in large numbers, but indicated that none of them had yet crossed the Libyan frontier into Egypt or the Ethiopian frontier into the Sudan.

Panamanian Ship Barred From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—For the first time since the outbreak of war, a foreign vessel was barred from American waters yesterday for alleged misuse of the United States Fag.

The Treasury forbade the Panamanian motor vessel "Norseland" to enter any United States port, including Canal Zone and Philippine Island Ports, for a period of three months.

Coast Guard officers, investigating reports from American consular officers in Europe, said they had learned that the Norseland, apparently fearing torpedoing, had the United States Flag painted on her sides while on a trip from Colombo, Ceylon, to Liverpool, England, during April and June.

Germans disrupt public services but civilians' morale holds under terrific blows.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—A week of mass air raids which have brought bombs raining down alike on a King's palace and the humblest residence of East End workers ends with Britain well-prepared to receive the much-advertised invasion that the Germans say they will be ready to launch at any minute now.

Viewed as a preliminary to such venture the terrorist bombings of London and the south constitute an attempt to strike at the connecting center of Britain's communication lines, to destroy the effectiveness of the public services, to panic the public, drive people underground, and cause an atmosphere of confusion in which rumor and doubt can become active allies of invading troops.

On the first two of these counts the Nazis can claim a certain degree of success because any big congested city is a delicate mechanism that can be easily thrown out of normal gear. But any attempt to weaken the civilian fiber as a whole by the extremely unpleasant experiences of the past week has been patently futile.

Endure Grim Experiences

In the Dockland and Riverside areas, where Cockneys have been some of the worst sufferers, there is something far more remarkable than the comprehensible fear of the few.

They have had grim experiences in their midst, these people crowded together in the poorest living conditions. But collectively they have risen above the situation in a way that makes even Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent tribute seem faint praise.

And the same is true as a generalization of the people who live more spaciously in West End or the suburbs.

In this week of attack most persons have been too busy helping each other to concentrate on their own fears.

Voluntary Rides Given

Air raid precaution workers here set a shining example along this line, and the cue has been taken up by private citizens in all walks of life, as any traveler can testify who has been helped along the road to or from work by private motor drivers with spare seats, constituting themselves as voluntary traffic reliefs.

This is just one small item in the list of good-neighborly acts in a period of mutual strain when everybody's home has been the home of anybody else who needed a temporary refuge.

The last two days and nights the German raiders turned their main attention from the Dockland, Riverside and suburbs to London's West End and Government offices.

Axis Pressed

By the Associated Press

As the air raids on London reach a new crescendo, there are widely scattered war developments elsewhere to strengthen Britain's stubborn confidence that time is its ally and that victory in the present crisis means final victory.

Centering on the Mediterranean, they lend support to the idea stressed by British leaders that a strong element of desperation compels the preparations of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini to strike quickly for a double decision.

Gibraltar reports that six French warships have just headed westward into the Atlantic. They sailed past the silent guns of the fortress as Britain's allies or there would obviously have been no word of their movement.

Earlier, the arrival at Gibraltar of 30 or more warplanes from French Morocco was noted from Spain

In Washington, Axis uneasiness over the Mediterranean is hinted by authoritative information that the French Government at Vichy has rejected a demand that some 200,000 French Empire troops in North Africa be disarmed lest they imperil Italy. It was France's collapse at home that made feasible an Italian drive to conquer Egypt—which Il Duce now threatens—by releasing troops from the western frontiers of Libya.

From Greece come rumors that reinforced British naval forces have thrown a blockade around Italy's strategic Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, which already have been shelled and bombed.

Thus it is believed that Il Duce, like his Axis partner, is under urgent pressure from time and events to strike, or at least to feint in force, in the hope that a Nazi victory on the war's main front may save Italy from heavy losses.

Nazis continue raids: British bomb French coast: Page 5.

Intimate Message from Washington

What Is Political and What Is Not Political in Speechmaking? No One Seems to Know and the Networks Appear to Be Holding the Bag

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

When is a non-political speech political?

That is a question vexing the Republican National Committee, the National Association of Broadcasters and yes, even the White House.

When Wendell L. Willkie speaks Monday in Coffeyville, Kan., his words will go out for the first time since the Philadelphia convention on a free nation-wide hook-up matching that donated to President Roosevelt at Chickamauga Dam, Tennessee, on Labor Day.

President Roosevelt insisted that his Chickamauga speech was "non-political." He didn't mention the Republican or Democratic Party. But he did say, "There were and are those who maintain that the development of the enterprise that lies largely in this State (TVA) is not a proper activity of Government. As for me, I glory in it as one of the great social and economic achievements of the United States."

The Republicans found his insinuations definitely political. They asked the three national broadcasting networks to make good their promise to allow equal time to the opposition if the President's "non-political" speeches turn out to be political.

So Mr. Willkie gets three hook-ups—the same facilities President Roosevelt has when he considers he is reporting to the American people on the State of the Nation.

Who is to decide whether the President's speeches during the next seven weeks are "political" or "non-political"? Evidently he thought he was to be the judge, but it is not working out that way. The Republican National Committee is not willing to accept his decision in the matter.

Their Necks Not Out

Logically, the broadcasting chains, or their trade organization—the National Association of Broadcasters, would be the logical tribunal, but its officers demur. After all, the broadcasters are dependent for their operating licenses on the Government and they refuse to be placed in a position of impugning the President's word.

In no case will the Association pass judgment, a spokesman for the Association flatly states. The Association will simply be a channel. If enough protests come in over free time for the President, the Republicans get an equal amount. If they don't they won't. "Our job," said the official, "is merely to sense the trend of public opinion."

Yet down in their hearts, the broadcasters are feeling considerable uneasiness over the fact that they may come out financially at the small end of the present controversy.

As has been their custom, the radio companies contributed their facilities free to both political parties up to the conclusion of their national conventions. To broadcast the conventions alone cost between $300,000 and $400,000 each. The broadcasters expected to recoup on campaign broadcasts.

Recently, the Hatch amendments went into effect, putting a top limit of $3,000,000 on expenditures by each national committee. Committee officials began to look around for ways to save money. Radio budgets have become one of the biggest items in campaign bills in recent years, so the broadcasters have been half expecting the ax anyway.

Why do the radio companies charge the National Committees for broadcasts by presidential candidates at all? Because, says the industry, it would "go broke" if it had to cancel its most lucrative evening programs any time a candidate was making a speech.

More Out Than In

The type of hook-up that President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie are getting for nothing as a result of the new "Battle of Chickamauga" means more out of the pockets of the broadcasters than either side would probably have put in, had they been required to pay. Usually for a campaign speech, a political party hires only one or two networks.

When the President talks "on the state of the Nation" he gets all three networks. Mr. Willkie gets the same. If the three networks are held open for a "non-political" talk and at the last minute the President takes only one or two for a "political" talk, further confusion results.

"We are inclined to give equal facilities," said a spokesman of the industry, "but if this keeps up it can wreck radio financially."

The radio companies were somewhat encouraged this week by the President's profession that his address before the International Teamsters' Union was "political" and would be paid for.

At a press conference this week, President Roosevelt indicated that he is as much confused as anybody as to his status. There are momentous developments in the world today about which he feels the American people should be informed. He wants to talk to them as their President, yet he doesn't want to impose upon their good-will and have it boomerang on his re-election campaign.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: United States Prays and Arms; Draft Near; Britain Endures

Ages Set at 21 Through 35; Willkie Promises 'Real Jobs'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A note of prayer, welling up from humanity's desire for surcease from war and terror, breathed across the troubled world.

By Presidential Proclamation, this week opened in the United States with prayers specifically directed toward healing of war and its divisions among the nations.

Unobtrusive, persuasive with the silent conviction that wrongs must fade, many forces are at work and make themselves heard through the stridency of bombs and hate.

Britain set apart a special day for prayer, even as several historic church buildings shook. Under stress, mankind reaches out for the "city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

'He Has Lighted a Fire . . .'

Flames seared London in the most severe bombings of the war, but Prime Minister Winston Churchill reassured the world in a broadcast that Britain is surviving, and will survive, this ordeal of fire.

Of Nazi Germany's dictator Mr. Churchill said: "He has lighted a fire which will burn with a steady and consuming flame until the last vestiges of Nazi tyranny have been burnt out of Europe and until the Old World and the New can join hands to rebuild the temples of man's freedom and man's honor upon foundations which will not soon or easily be overthrown."

It was a speech delivered in the midst of air raids that already had counted their civilian casualties in the hundreds, with other hundreds wounded or unaccounted for. Mr. Churchill spoke of the Nazi attempt "to break our famous island race by a process of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction." Instead, British fortitude was pictured by the Prime Minister as summoning its ancient strength.

The German effort to obtain daylight mastery of the air over Britain is described as "the crux of the whole war so far, and it has failed conspicuously."

The Royal Air Force, Mr. Churchill reported, is relatively stronger than when hard fighting began in July.

Without air mastery, an invasion of the islands "would be a very hazardous undertaking." Preparations for invasion are nevertheless going forward all along the coast opposite Britain, even in Norway and the Bay of Biscay. Self-propelled barges for troop transport lie waiting, and are repeatedly bombed by the R. A. F.

Mr. Churchill said the invasion, if it is to come, could not be delayed, so that "the next week or so" is comparable to the days of the Spanish Armada, Nelson at Trafalgar, and the disruption of Napoleon's Grand Army when it lay in Boulogne harbor ready to set forth toward Britain.

To British citizens and sympathizers throughout the world, Mr. Churchill sent a message of good cheer. Londoners, he reminded them, are of tough fiber, and "Little does he (Hitler) know the spirit of the British Nation."

Buckingham and Reichstag

Into the center of London poured tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs. Early in the week the Nazis resorted to large-scale night raids. Heaviest damage was done before the defenders learned to criss-cross the sky with unprecedented curtains of anti-aircraft fire.

A delayed time-bomb exploded under a wing of Buckingham Palace. Later five light bombs damaged the chapel. The Royal Family escaped injury. A swimming pool was destroyed, but the main rooms of the Palace are intact.

Office buildings, homes, and docks bore the brunt of damage. Bombs fell near St. Paul's and other landmarks. The House of Lords was hit. Bombs fell in Whitehall and near No. 10 Downing Street.

By a sort of tacit agreement, both sides had avoided bombing civilians, beyond those who necessarily lived or worked in the range of military objectives. This week saw the gloves come off. Rows of houses fell before Nazi onslaughts. Britain retaliated within the limits of its announced policy never to resort to unrestricted bombing of civilians.

Berlin tasted bombs instead of leaflets. Penetrating the German capital's defenses, R. A. F. bombers shook the Unter den Linden, dropped an incendiary bomb into the Reichstag building (not at present in use); and inflicted sufficient damage elsewhere to bring forth Nazi outcries. "You started it," replied the R. A. F.

Actual damage done remains far heavier in London than in Berlin. But other German cities have had little respite. Bremen and other coastal ports where invasion is brewing were constant targets.

An unheralded British "secret weapon" came to light through German protests. Cards about two inches square that are dropped by the millions burst into flame some time after lodging in the German countryside or towns. Wet when released—250,000 by one plane—the cards ignite when dry and warm. These cards are believed to account for widespread blazes in the Black Forest and other woods where Germany has concealed many of its military establishments.

Long-range cannon dueled across the Straits of Dover. British planes joined in trying to dislodge the heavy guns relied on by Germany to cover preparations of shipping for the invasion.

IF IT'S 5 MINUTES TO 12 IN ENGLAND, WHAT TIME IS IT HERE?
WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT LATIN AMERICA?
IF A BOMBER, TRAVELING 300 MILES AN HOUR LEAVES CALAIS AT 5 MINUTES TO 12, AND FLIES AT A 6 MILE ANGLE, WHERE DOES IT LAND?
Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
Back to School

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
To Make a Dream Come True

Parrish, The Chicago Tribune
Trying to Beat Down his Shield

Compromise on Draft

Thrusting aside the strong tendency toward election-year delays, Congress steadily reconciled differences on the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill.

Unanimous agreement resulted in the conference committee of both Houses.

The Senate then approved everything except the sections on conscription of industry. This was sent back to have "teeth put in it." A mid-solution took shape for rental of industrial plants whose owners refused to co-operate in the defense program, instead of confiscation. This was in line with Wendell Willkie's earlier recommendation.

Immediate action prevailed over the Fish amendment that would have delayed compulsory service during a two-month period for trial of voluntary enlistment. The first contingent of 400,000 will be called as soon as possible after the elaborate machinery of registration can be set up. Two weeks are required before start of registration.

Compromise cleared the way for agreement on age limits. The Senate had set the brackets at 21 to 30, inclusive. The House sought to increase the reservoir of man power by registering all from 21 to 44, inclusive. As reported back to the two Houses, the conference bill adopted 21 to 35, inclusive.

About 16,500,000 men will be required to register. Selection is then by lot, for one year of army training.

Two-Ocean Navy

As if peacetime conscription were not enough precedent-breaking for one week, the United States completed legislative action for a two-ocean Navy.

President Roosevelt on Monday signed the $5,251,000,000 defense appropriation bill at Hyde Park. A few hours later in Washington the Navy Department awarded contracts for construction of 201 ships, to cost $3,861,053,312. This is the largest single defense order in American history. Only Reichsführer Hitler's military outlays could be compared with it, but precise Nazi figures are not known.

Authorized United States naval tonnage rises 70 per cent. Seven new battleships, probably all of 45,000 tons, head the list. In addition, eight aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 115 destroyers, and 43 submarines. The goals is a Navy of 689 fighting ships and 15,000 aircraft.

Also on Monday in Washington, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia presided over the first meeting on United States soil of the U. S.-Canadian Joint Defense Board. Turning from the eastern seaboard, they prepared to send military and naval experts to the Pacific Coast.

Disclosure of offers to allow United States use of Canadian bases hardly caused a ripple among the overwhelming defense moves of this seven days. Yet Canada's bases actually are equipped and ready, as well as extensive, while the new leased island bases must be developed.

Secretary Hull notified all Latin-American Governments that their armed forces will be free to use the leased bases, in line with the policy of mutual hemisphere defense.

A nonmilitary defense measure of great but controversial weight caused heated debate on Capitol Hill. It is the proposal to increase lending powers of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000, chiefly for use in Latin America. Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Bank, left for Latin America on another tour of observation.

A brief strike on works in the Panama Canal Zone ended with agreement.

Campaign Warms Up

This is a strange Presidential campaign in the United States, overshadowed by the world crisis that makes vote-seeking more restrained.

Both candidates, less than two months before election, launched their official speech-making. Wendell Willkie at Chicago entered critical territory in a mood of sober earnest. President Roosevelt gave his first speech labeled "political," although several times in recent weeks observers saw politics behind some of his trips and remarks.

Mr. Willkie in Chicago based his appeal on the failure of New Deal measures to solve unemployment. After expenditure of $60,000,000,000, he charged, no permanent solution has been provided. On his dominant note of replacing New Deal negativism and "scarcity economy" by measures that combine reform with release of productive energy in business, he pledged "real jobs" instead of governmental handouts.

Mr. Roosevelt based his opening appeal on labor policies of the New Deal. Addressing the Teamsters' Union convention in Washington, he made oblique references to Mr. Willkie, but did not name him.

The campaign is on.

China Acts First

China sustained crushing blows some weeks ago in the closing of the Burma road to further supplies, and the prospect that French Indo-China would fall into hands of the invader. Indo-China closes the southern flank for General Chiang Kai-shek's defending armies. Those armies are intact, holding strong positions in the interior. They are biding their time until exhaustion weakens the invaders. Such is China's strategy, and this week it has combined with a flash of offensive action.

Chinese troops engaged French colonials along the border in an apparent effort to forestall seizure of military advantages by the Japanese. Operations remained minor, according to meager reports that seeped through. But Chinese dynamited the railway bridge over which Japanese troops might cross into China.

Clouds hung thick over relations between French officials in Indo-China and the Japanese who have been insisting on an agreement for transit of troops to attack China in the flank. One roundabout dispatch stated that negotiations had been broken off by the French. Confirmation was not available.

Queen Alice

On Forest Hills courts, Long Island, Alice Marble this week surpassed her previous smashing victories in a 6—2, 6—3 decision over Helen Hull Jacobs. For three straight years Miss Marble has held the highest tennis honor for a woman in the United States. Her first win came in 1936, so she has worn the crown four times.

In the men's singles, Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, in a rare display of pluck and "throwing caution to the winds," as Don put it, took the championship from Bobby Riggs. Behind two sets, 4—6, 6—8, Don took the next two, 6—3, 6—3, and then clinched it, 7—5.

Antipodes Flight

Out over the island-flecked reaches of the South Pacific, metallic blue by day and phosphorescent by night like some glowing world of vast water lily pads, a Pan American Airways Clipper this week flew its first passengers. Mail and express had been air-ferried to New Zealand for the past few weeks; now regular passenger service settles to its place among the normal marvels of this spectacular age.

Shopkeepers in Manchester Form Bomb-Aid Trade Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A private traders' association has been formed at Lees, near here, for the purpose of assisting financially shopkeeping members whose premises are damaged in air raids. If, in that event, a trader is unable to carry on business for a time he is to receive £3 a week for the first month and 30 shillings a week for the second month.

The plan caters to small traders, each paying two shillings a week. Should none of the members sustain damage to their premises the funds accumulated are to be disbursed to members at the conclusion of hostilities in accordance with the payments made.

Since war broke out private traders in this country have been drawn closer together and healthy competition is now linked with friendly co-operation. In many districts traders have drawn up mutual assistance pacts whereby they are pledged to render assistance to those whose premises might suffer from enemy bombardment. If, for instance, a bakehouse is rendered useless, the proprietor is able to draw supplies from nearby competitors, and other voluntary pacts of mutual assistance enable traders to carry on business from a rival's premises in the event of his own shop being damaged or destroyed.

Brute Force of Nazis Can Never Unite Europe

By R. H. Markham
Who for 13 years was The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan Correspondent

Adolf Hitler repeatedly proclaims that he is creating "a new order in Europe." He declares that he is uniting Europe, and preparing it for a better life. He says his terrible campaigns are part of a crusade or revolution for the good of Europe.

Might not this contention be true? Would not the unification of Europe be an immeasurable boon? If the people of Europe were bound together and harmonized, would not one of the chief causes of war in the world be removed? Is it not possible that Herr Hitler's bombs are blasting away the barriers that have prevented European unity?

Before answering, let us see how diversified Europe is and how much it needs unity. That Continent has 400,000,000 inhabitants, outside of Russia. At the beginning of 1938 they lived in 25 states. The largest state, aside from Russia, was France, which was not nearly so extensive as Texas. There were five states smaller than Vermont with New Hampshire; six, between that size and Alabama; the rest ranged from the size of Alabama to that of France.

One of these states had a million inhabitants; another about three million; three, four million each; five, approximately six million; two, eight million; the others from there up to 67 million, as Germany. In territory, therefore, the 25 European states individually resembled the various United States; in population they are larger. Europe's total territory, not counting Russia, is two thirds of ours; its population three times greater.

More nationality groups are found there than states. Since no agreement exists as to what constitutes a nationality, one cannot say exactly how many there are in Europe, but they exceed forty. More than fifty languages and distinct dialects are spoken. There are half a dozen major religious divisions. A number of fundamental economic differences exist, such as the vital difference a century ago between our New England and Southern states.

Has Continent at Feet

This very great diversity of languages, religions, nationalities, and economic interests has caused most of the great wars during the last 20 centuries. This lack of harmony has done more to prevent man from reaching his high estate than most other causes. The bringing of all Europeans into harmony would be an inestimable achievement. Europe certainly needs a new order. Is it not possible that Herr Hitler is creating it?

A glance at the map shows that within a very short period of time and without causing nearly as much bloodshed as many wars have, he has gained control of most of the Continent, west of Russia. Italy, the principal country that he does not hold, is his ally, and the government of the second most important uninvaded land, Spain, has often expressed ardent sympathy with "the new order." So the continent, one might say, is at Herr Hitler's feet. Europe's frontier barriers have been Europe's bane. Now they're down! Is it not possible this will give Herr Hitler a chance to weld Europe into a whole and unite 400,000,000 people in a sort of common, continental fatherland? Personal prejudices and interests should not prevent an objective answer to this question.

The only possible objective answer is: Herr Hitler, with Nazi Germany, using Nazi concepts and Nazi methods, cannot unite Europe and cannot create a good new order.

He may dominate Europe, but he cannot bring it the living unity it needs. He may keep it quiet in a Nazi prison, but he cannot terrorize it into creative harmony. European history shows that such a thing cannot be done.

There have been many great attempts at unifying Europe. Hitler's is the worst of them all; it offers unity only in subjugation. Philip II, King of Spain and master of a vast empire, resembled Herr Hitler in his flaming fanaticism, but was far above the Führer in his conception of a "new order." However, he could not force Europe into his sacerdotal mold of unity.

The Holy Alliance represented a stupendous concentration of economic, political and military force, pooled by three empires. Its purpose was the coercive unification of Europe and some of the ideals in whose name it acted were very high. But the Alliance failed to hold Europe in an imperial mold of unity.

Charles V was one of history's high-minded men and one of the ablest emperors. He was far from unenlightened or base. He tried to unite Europe on a fairly broad basis, not devoid of tolerance. Still even his ability and power could not force Europe into a dynastic mold of unity.

When Napoleon mastered Europe he gave it a number of good things: among others a magnificent code of laws and ideals of liberty, fraternity, equality. He helped liberate a new spirit. He envisaged a unified Europe leading a unified world. But his building collapsed. He could not force Europe even into a revolutionary mold of unity.

It must not be believed that Great Britain was solely responsible for Napoleon's failure. All Europe revolted. England merely aided a general revolt against a dictator. Prussia revolted, Austria revolted, Spain revolted, Russia revolted. The Battle of the Nations came before Waterloo. The Nations overthrew Napoleon.

Adolf Hitler's conceptions of a new order are inferior to these others. He does not offer a Roman Catholic order, nor an order of established law, nor an order of "holy" justice as conceived by a mystical Russian emperor, nor an order of half autonomous feudalism, nor an order of French enlightenment. The order he offers is of force, to be imposed by a chosen race, by a privileged group, by an autocratic chief. It is to be directed by one Nation for the benefit of that Nation. Its aim, as expressed in a hundred flaming appeals, is material gain and political power for one people.

Rule by a "Chosen Race"

The juridical basis for this order, as dramatically expressed by its inventor, before the world, is: "I was the Supreme Tribunal!"

The international basis for this order is: All people are inferior to Germans.

The exclusive moral norm in this order is: What benefits the German people, as represented in the Nazi Party, is right.

The spiritual ideal of this order is: Christianity is a coward's religion, so must give way to heroic German gods.

Its educational ideal is: German science must show that Nordic Blonds have created everything good in history. Enlightenment is propaganda.

There are no basic civil rights, no international neighborliness, no respect for others, no love for retarded peoples, no gracious sentiments. The champions of this order have exalted brutality, excited hate and fomented scorn, as the leaders of no other major movement in European history.

It might build new cement roads, establish new markets, manufacture more automobiles, enable Balkan peasants to produce more pork. But Europe doesn't live by pork alone.

There are about 80 million Germans and 320 million non-Germans in Europe, not counting the Russians. Most of that third of a billion people, though rather simple and timid—as most of the rest of us—are not poltroons. Essentially they have freer spirits than their fathers, who rejected tyrants. They will not permanently accept a universal, continental prison, for the sake of selling soy beans or the privilege of serving a "chosen race." Instead of bringing the desired unity, Herr Hitler's "new order" would only cause all Europe to beat its plowshares into swords.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 14, 1940

President—Signed the $5,251,486,392 total defense bill; signed bill authorizing an increase in the Reserve Officers Training Corps from 2,400 to 7,200.

Gave a campaign speech on labor over national radio hookup.

Issued a proclamation placing aircraft and motors under a strict licensing system, including plans, specifications, and formulae for aviation fuel.

Sent special message to Congress incorporating a broad statement by the National Defense Advisory Commission governing its letting of defense contracts with industry and relations with labor.

Presented a Distinguished Service Cross to Gen. John J. Pershing in a White House ceremony.

Nominated Donald H. Connolly, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Nominated Jesse Jones to be Secretary of Commerce.

Senate—Passed, 43 to 27, bill granting the Export-Import Bank $500,000,000 for loans to Latin America; passed bill authorizing a navy drydock for New York; completed congressional action on the Wheeler-Lea transportation bill; defeated a motion to approve the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory training bill as passed by the House and sent the bill to Conference.

Confirmed nomination of William E. Rhea to the Federal Credit Administration Land Bank Commissioner; confirmed nomination of Frank C. Walker as Postmaster General.

House—Passed bill for the reorganization of the Government of the District of Columbia; passed a bill authorizing Jesse Jones to serve simultaneously as Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator; passed a bill providing for construction of navy drydocks in New York harbor and elsewhere; passed bill codifying and revising naturalization laws; passed defense housing bill authorizing construction up to $150,000,000; passed bill requiring true labeling for wool fabrics; approved conference report on bill banning interstate shipment of prison-made goods; completed Congressional action on a bill authorizing a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan for the development of strategic minerals.

Dies Committee exonerated Carl Byoir of charges of pro-German propaganda activities.

Departments—Navy Department awarded contracts for 201 ships at a cost of $3,861,053,312.

Army assigned two groups of its Air Corps to be stationed at Puerto Rico.

Senate Holds Up Draft Bill, Demands Curbs on Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Provision for more drastic federal control of "non-co-operative" national defense industries was written back into the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill today as that much-discussed measure sped on its way to final congressional approval.

Angered by the action of Senate-House conferees in changing provisions enabling the Government to force compliance with national defense needs, the Senate refused passage to the service measure yesterday, voting, 37 to 33, to return the bill to conference for more teeth.

The Senate did not, however, insist upon its own original Russell-Overton draft industry amendment, authorizing its conferees to vote for the less drastic Smith amendment approved by the House. Unlike the Russell-Overton amendment, the one adopted provides that plants seized by the Government for "non-co-operation" be returned to their owners at the end of the emergency, fair rental being paid to their owners during their administration and use by the Government.

Unexpected Revolt

The unexpected senatorial revolt broke out when Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, co-sponsor of the first draft industry amendment, charged that the conferees, going beyond their instructions, had so weakened the provision with loopholes that the Government would find it impossible to enforce obedience from recalcitrant national defense plants.

This led to a five-hour debate in which the Administration forces, apparently willing to accept the measure, tried to bring the conscription bill to a vote, permitting the House to do the same.

Their efforts were countered, however, by opposition charges that the altered draft industry measure was a return to the old evil of drafting men but refusing to provide governmental control of key defense industries. The opposition also charged that the weakened provision was in line with the position taken by Wendell L. Willkie and recalled that Senate Republicans had voted 9 to 8 in favor of the strict Russell-Overton amendment.

Smith Amendment

As approved by the Senate-House conferees late last night, the Smith amendment provides that compliance with all governmental defense orders shall be obligatory and that refusal to comply would permit the Government to take over such plants, the owners being subject to a fine of $50,000 or three years in prison.

The Smith amendment also provides, however, that governmental control of such plants shall end with the emergency and that a fair rental shall be paid for their use.

It further provides that governmental power of seizure shall not apply to the taking over of such facilities as radio stations or newspaper plants.

This last provision removes one of the original and most outstanding objections to the Russell-Overton amendment, which, its opponents charged, would permit governmental seizure of the organs of public opinion on the grounds of non-cooperation.

Emergency "Immediate"

In addition, the Smith amendment provides that any defense emergency must be "immediate" before governmental seizure would be permitted and that the public need could not be filled elsewhere than at the "non-cooperative" plant. The Secretary of War or of the Navy must first certify "non-cooperation."

Passage of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill is expected in both branches of Congress today, thus opening the way for the Army to begin the immediate registration of an estimated 16,500,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 36, following a presidential proclamation putting the bill into effect. Such a proclamation is expected to follow passage almost immediately.

Funds for the institution of the draft are expected to come from the Army's own financial reserve, with which it is permited some flexibility, while President Roosevelt has a discretionary fund of some $200,000,000, part of which will be used in getting the draft under way if necessary, it is understood. The major portion of military training expense will not come until next year, however, when Congress is back in session and when it will probably be forced to appropriate additional funds.

Potato Surplus Destined For Starch Factories

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration approved Sept. 13 a program for diverting surplus Irish potatoes into starch and dextrine. The program will operate principally in Maine, with a Federal payment of 14½ cents per bushel for potatoes of No. 2 grade or better.

The payment will be made through starch factories, the farmer receiving in addition the usual factory payment for the potatoes. The factory will be reimbursed later by the Administration. Potato production in Maine this year was estimated at 45,135,000 bushels, a gain of 6,885,000 bushels over 1939. The national crop was estimated at 383,172,000 bushels, a gain of more than 19,000,000 over 1939.

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Washington Sideglances

Senatorial wisecracks—A matter of geography—An apple for the Senator—As Maine goes, the White House version—'Where are you going to get the money?'

By The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau

Fishy: Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho complained to the Senate that the Fish amendment by which the House hoped to postpone conscription for 60 days was "actually neither fish nor flesh."

"It is very foul," interjected Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky.

Pl-ease Mr. Editor: "Daisy" Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, is chagrined because a few people still insist on calling her the Minister to Denmark. One Washington paper did the other day, even after her heroic pursuit of the Norwegian King and his Government.

Mrs. Harriman figures it's because Ruth Bryan Owen, first feminine head of a United States diplomatic mission, was assigned to Denmark, and some people seem to have difficulty in getting the two women and the two Scandinavian nations straightened out.

Applesauce to Apples: The day Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona received news of his defeat, the taxi driver that took him to the Capitol asked, "Senator what are you going to do for a living now?"

"I told him," the Senator reported to his colleagues, "I think I shall sell apples. I ought to be able to. For almost 30 years I have successfully distributed applesauce in the Capitol."

And So to Bed: To show President Roosevelt's estimate of the unreliability of the old saying, "As Maine goes so goes the Nation," Stephen T. Early, the White House Press Secretary, paraphrased it this week (as the Republican majority began to roll up), "As Maine goes, the President goes to bed."

Freedom of Speech? The Federal Communications Commission announces with some regret that it has had to censure—by mail—a Pacific Coast ship captain who, in radio discussion, about position and weather, could not refrain from adding, in rather strong language, his opinion of the latter.

His "unlawful superfluous language" was heard by others and reported to the Commission.

Hoarse Whisper: The theme song of Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania, in the House, is "Where are we going to get the money."

So accustomed have the members of the lower Chamber become to his plaint that this week during a discussion of a superhighway building program, Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota arose and announced, "In the absence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, may I ask where we are going to get the money?"

The next day, when the defense housing bill was up for consideration Representative Frank Crowther (R) of New York, referring to the expense, predicted that "in the days to come somebody may in the confines of this legislative hall hear in something like a ghostlike whisper, perhaps, the voice of the gentleman from Pennsylvania echoing, 'Where are you going to get the money.'"

Award for Errand of Mercy

Wide World

When Airplane Served a Peacetime Purpose

The Mackay Trophy was awarded at Washington on Sept. 12 to the officers and men of the Air Corps of the United States who flew supplies in an Army plane to Santiago, Chile, at the time of the earthquake in February, 1939. From left to right in the of picture are: Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War; Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps; and Maj. Caleb V. Haynes.

Steuben Fund Fights British Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The Steuben Society of America is out today to raise a fund of $10,000 to oppose "British propaganda and influence in the United States," according to an announcement by Theodore H. Hoffman, President of the Society. The money will be raised among the members of the organization, some of whom have been asked to subscribe $100 each. Mr. Hoffman told reporters following a closed session of the Society's national council at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

A private detective stood at the door of the room while the meeting was on, barring all persons not having the proper entrance credentials. Later, Mr. Hoffman, in his talk with reporters, went strongly on record against all kinds of propaganda, and when asked to comment on Adolph Hitler, replied he was "not interested." He insisted that the only foreign propaganda here now that was trying to get the United States into the war was "British Propaganda" and that "it's a vital American question."

Copies of the September issue of the Steuben News, official organ of the Society, distributed at the registration desk, contains a reprint of the speech of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on Germany's military might and against foreign entanglements" and an article headed, "Utter Collapse of Mr. Roosevelt's Foreign Policy."

Replying to questions by reporters who called his attention to this latter article, Mr. Hoffman said the Society would discuss presidential candidates at its meeting today. The Society, he said, had come out for a presidential candidate only twice—for Robert La Follette, the elder, in 1924, and for Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

This is the tenth annual convention of the Society, which is named after Gen. Friederich Wilhelm von Steuben, American Revolutionary hero. The meetings are being attended by more than 100 delegates from various parts of the United States and will continue through tomorrow. Among the speakers expected to address the Society's annual dinner at the Astor tonight is Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

Reich Stripping France Bare, Says Returning Hospital Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Germany is stripping France bare, taking what the Germans want and, when they pay for what they seize, it is with restricted marks that are not worth anything, according to Dr. Charles Bove, chief surgeon of the American Hospital in Paris.

"That is the great tragedy," Dr. Bove, who arrived here aboard the steamship Excambion, of the American Export Lines, yesterday after more than 20 years in France, said. "They are taking the best of everything. I never crossed into unoccupied France, but I know that in the occupied section Frenchmen are convinced that Germany will go ahead when she is good and ready and take over the whole country. They are playing with the Vichy Government, but when they are ready, they will crush the entire country. Right now they have about 2,500,000 soldiers spread over occupied France and there isn't a foot of it without a German soldier in charge."

The French people are "numbed and in a daze," he declared, and are now waiting for "a miracle to happen to save them."

Dr. Bove said the Nazi Government was sending thousands of German civilians into occupied France every day and charging their upkeep against occupation costs, which the French, under the terms of the armistice, must pay.

"They are coming in by truckloads all the time," he continued. "I estimate that there are about 300,000 of them now in occupied France, and these thousands will be added to the war cost charged against the French and at the same time they will relieve the pressure in Germany."

Dr. Bove said he had traveled about 1,000 kilometers through occupied France and that the Germans had taken his motor car, a horse, and all his possessions. He found it best to return to the United States in view of this, he said, and because of reports in Europe that this country would soon enter the war on the side of Great Britain.

In the face of denials that Hitler had attempted an invasion of England, Dr. Bove declared the Germans had tried to cross the channel and that they had been repulsed with heavy losses.

N. Y. Judge Declares Women Do Splendid Job as Jurors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 14—Supreme Court Justice Abram Zoller, of this village, took advantage of the opening of a court term here this month, the third anniversary of women juror service in this State, to praise the work of the women who have served in his court.

"I have found their services highly satisfactory," he said. "I know that they are very conscientious in the performance of their duties, anxious to get to the truth of the situation and render verdicts in accordance with the facts, without favoritism or prejudice.

"They have been particularly helpful in expediting the work of the court. During seasons of the year particularly busy for farmers and businessmen, it has been possible to carry on the work of the trial term with women in the jury box where it would be impossible, or at least would result in long and expensive delays, if there were no women.

"Even on grand jury duty, which is sometimes distasteful, the women have done a fine job, looking at it from the viewpoint of a necessary duty. After our first grand jury on which women served, some of them sent a note to me telling how much they enjoyed it and stating that for the first time they realized the importance of this jury in our judicial system."

The justice had one amusing experience in the early days of women's service in the court when, presiding in White Plains, 10 women and two men were drawn on a jury. When he looked for the men, he could not find them because of the hats worn by the women. He ruled that in the future women should remove their hats in the court. The ruling was seized upon by the press, and the justice has clippings from newspapers as far west as California commenting on it. Now the rule has been adopted in all the districts of the State.

South's Governors To Weigh War Plant Placement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A demand from the Southern Governor's Conference for the distribution of war industries over interior, agricultural areas was predicted in some quarters here as plans were completed for an aboard-ships meeting of the executives off the Alabama coast Sept. 15 to 17.

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, conference chairman, is inviting a representative of the National Defense Advisory Council to address the meeting, and Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama said the following had been added to the agenda at his request:

The question of the placements for defense needs in the old industrial area and along the seaboard, as opposed to the placement in inland, agricultural areas in line with the "wishes of the President and the army."

Eight Southern Executives have told Mr. Dixon that the Sept. 15 to 17 dates were suitable, and the Alabama Governor had obtained five yachts to accommodate the visitors and their wives.

Toronto Gives Free Tuition To Evacuees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — War guests from Great Britain living in Toronto are to be accorded full educational facilities in both collegiate institutes and public schools of the City "without payment of a fee," the Board of Education decided here recently.

It has also been announced that should the City be compelled to open additional rooms to accommodate the war guests, the Department of Education would pay half the cost of the teachers engaged to preside over them.

In Forest Hill and district comes the report that British children are being absorbed into the educational system as fast as conditions will warrant. More than 60 have already enrolled in one school, and it is expected this number will be shortly increased to more than 100.

The children receive special tutoring under the direction of the director of academic studies. The guest leaves this reception class as soon as he or she has become adjusted, and the teacher is at that time given a fairly good picture of the child's capabilities.

While many hundreds of Canada's guests have come directly to private homes, and children from homes of university professors to homes here of university professors, every section of the Province is now host to one or more British children brought out under Government sponsorship, it was reported by George S. Tattle, Deputy Minister of Welfare.

During the summer months clearing stations were established in the University of Toronto residences, but with the opening of the universities, child evacuees will be handled through the Odd Fellows Home, which is being fitted to accommodate 500, and can be expanded to take 1,000 or 1,200 at a time.

Pershing Cautions Americans To 'Face Facts' in Defense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Striking a note of hope for his British comrades-in-arms of 1917-18, General John J. Pershing said yesterday on his birthday anniversary that he thought Great Britain could hold out against the German onslaught.

After being showered with congratulatory messages, decorated by President Roosevelt for an old deed of bravery in the Philippine Islands and after making a radio speech exhorting his fellow countrymen to "face the facts" of an imminent danger of war, the "General of the Armies" held a press conference.

A reporter asked him if he thought the British would be able to hold out. After a moment's deliberation, he said:

"Yes, I think they can."

Asked what he thought of the British fight against Nazi air raids, he said:

"I think they're living up pretty well to the British reputation for stability."

More Help for Britain

In response to a question he said that the radio speech he made recently, advocating the turning over of 50 old destroyers to Britain, had been made on his own initiative. He had no idea at the time that this country could obtain naval and air bases in exchange for them, as it has subsequently.

"Do you think there is anything else we might do to aid the British?" a reporter asked.

"I could think of a good many things," he replied.

"Anything short of war, sir?"

"I wouldn't like to answer that without giving it some consideration."

Speaking over the radio just after receiving the Distinguished Service Cross in a White House ceremony, General Pershing said:

"We must face the facts of today. Their warning call to America is shrill and imperative. The danger is imminent. The call comes not only to us who fought in the World War and to those who stood ready, but it comes to every patriotic citizen living under the protection of our great Government.

"To meet it, we must pledge ourselves anew to fulfill our obligations to the nation, and again avow eternal devotion to the principles of liberty and justice upon which this nation rests."

Once Refused Award

The decoration General Pershing received at the White House was for "extraordinary heroism in action against fanatical Moros at Mt. Bagsak, Jolo, Philippine Islands, on June 15, 1913."

He refused the award in 1922 because he was then Army Chief of Staff and thus had control of the Decorations Board, also, he was quoted as saying, because he did not think the action it recognized was up to the standard of the A. E. F. in 1917-18.

The award citation said that General Pershing, then a Brigadier General, "personally assumed command of the assaulting line at the most critical period when only about 15 yards from the last Moro position. His encouragement and splendid example of personal heroism resulted in a general advance and the prompt capture of the hostile stronghold."

Also at the White House, the General received from the new French Ambassador, Gaston Henri-Haye, a personal letter from his old friend, Marshal Henri Pétain, and a letter from the City of Versailles where stands a monument to General Pershing.

Bund Hits Draft

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—G. Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, yesterday attacked the pending conscription bill as a "damnable . . . vicious . . . congressional declaration of civil war upon all United States citizens of German origin."

The reason for his denunciation, Kunze explained in a letter he said he had sent to the chairman of the congressional conference committee, was that he had been "confidentially informed" that the measure would "exclude members of my organization from places of employment and a right to earn a living in the industries of the United States."

The measure also would ban employment of not only members of the Bund but of Communist organizations, in replacing men who have been drafted into military service.

Mr. Kunze voiced a "demand to be heard in opposition to the enactment of this bill . . . in the name and on behalf of all decent, patriotic, law-abiding citizens in this country."

Money for Homeless Britons Sought by Allied Relief Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—An appeal for more money to help Britons made homeless by the German air raids was issued by Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Allied Relief Fund and Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, today, following a trans-oceanic telephone conversation with Bertrand Cruger, London representative of the Fund.

Mr. Aldrich said Mr. Cruger had told him the need for immediate aid for the homeless poor there was very great and that money was "needed immediately." The daily and nightly bombing of London this week was "very severe," Mr. Cruger declared.

"He said he had been able to get only a few hours sleep," Mr. Aldrich continued. "He was calling about 7 o'clock London time yesterday and informed me that two bombs had fallen in Berkeley Square and that another bomb had fallen near his apartment building, which was shaken as if by a hurricane."

Mr. Cruger, who is an official of the Chase National Bank, told Mr. Aldrich that the British were holding up under the bombardment "with courage and calmness," and that this was particularly true of the homeless poor. The damage to London had been "very great," and, he declared, "the suffering of people who have been made homeless cannot be exaggerated."

The antiaircraft fire and general air defenses have been greatly increased since last Saturday, he continued, adding that in his opinion and in the opinion of many persons with whom he had talked, "the British have this thing licked."

Mr. Cruger said that as a result of the great need among the thousands of Britain's homeless, the Lord Mayor's fund had been organized to give all asistance possible to the needy.

Mr. Aldrich said he would recommend to the Allied Relief Fund that it make an initial gift of $25,000 to aid the homeless poor of Britain and that full-page advertisements be printed on Monday asking for additional contributions.

The Fund has already raised about $1,000,000 and sent the money to Europe, Mr. Aldrich added. About $300,000 of this money was sent to the American Hospital in Paris for relief among refugees before France's surrender. The balance was sent to Great Britain to support the American ambulances of Great Britain, the American Hospital of Great Britain, mobile centers and other relief agencies.

Six French Ships Leave Toulon For French Africa

VICHY, France, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that three French cruisers and three destroyers had left the naval base at Toulon, on the Mediterranean, for Dakar, Senegal, in French Africa. The ships were understood to have left three days ago.

[British authorities at Gibraltar reported the six French warships passed Gibraltar Wednesday westbound into the Atlantic.

Dispatches Wednesday from Cueta, Morroco, directly across from Gibraltar, said the ships, flying the French flag, had passed westward through the Straits of Gibraltar unmolested by the British.]

Aliens Reminded Of Dec. 26 Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—There is no financial expense to the individual in connection with registering as an alien, but all must be registered before Dec. 26, including those who have filed for naturalization, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born declared today in a reminder to non-citizens.

In response to questions, the Committee emphasized that rules laid down by the Division of Alien Registration of the Department of Justice requires that non-citizens of more than 14 years must be fingerprinted, and that Filipinos who are not citizens and who are residents of the United States must register. A non-citizen may register in any post office.

Inquiries concerning fingerprinting, registration or citizenship will be answered by the Committee at 79 Fifth Avenue.

James Roosevelt At Dempsey Rally

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 14 (AP)—James Roosevelt made a dramatic election eve flight here to share a radio microphone with Representative J. J. Dempsey, who is seeking to unseat Senator Dennis Chavez in a heated Democratic contest in New Mexico's primary today.

The President's son emphasized that Mr. Dempsey was a "friend of my father's 38 years," but carefully refrained from a direct indorsement.

He said he was visiting Mr. Dempsey "on business." After his radio appearance, he accompanied Mrs. Dempsey to a rally, then flew back to Los Angeles.

Mr. Dempsey, House sponsor of the Hatch Act, charged that "political bosses" were violating the act in New Mexico. F. B. I. agents were ordered to investigate.

Scalise Found Guilty Of Union Fund Theft

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—George Scalise, former President of the Building Service Employees' International Union (American Federation of Labor) was convicted on five counts of an indictment accusing him of stealing $9,662.27 of the union's funds.

A General Sessions Court jury, after deliberating 17¾ hours, reported convictions on four counts of third degree forgery and on one count of grand larceny. The jury could not agree on five remaining counts of grand larceny.

Mr. Scalise faces a maximum sentence of five years on each forgery count and ten years on the grand larceny charge.

Oldest Farm School

The oldest agricultural college in the United States is Michigan State, established in 1853.

Dies' Probe of Nazi Agency Stirs South American Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Dies Committee's inclusion of the Transocean News Agency within the scope of its investigations has aroused the special interest of the South American newspaper world. It was here, long before "fifth column" activities were denounced, that the German press organization obtained its earliest foothold. It is here, despite setbacks, that it continues most active.

Transocean one time claimed it was a commercial news agency. It relinquished this claim when, at the outbreak of war, it automatically became part of the German diplomatic machine. Actually, it never sold its "news" but gave it away. The "news" was accepted by small newspapers which could not afford an independent service. In other cases, financial persuasion or diplomatic pressure was used.

It may be asked how diplomatic pressure could be exerted. Nearly a decade ago many parts of South America were economically prostrated. It was impossible to sell prime produce anywhere at a profitable price. Nazi Germany, in its own interests, invented aski mark trade, which these countries accepted as a temporary means of relief. It then became comparatively easy for German diplomats to recommend Transocean.

Busier Despite Losses

After war broke out, the service disappeared from newspapers with any degree of independence. Transocean offices, despite lost "business," were busier than ever. More accommodations and staff were hired. The agency became one of the most aggressive departments of German propaganda.

When it was found that the great majority of vernacular newspapers sided with the Allied cause, the German authorities founded their own newspapers or revived and financed moribund sheets. These organs enjoyed relatively high circulation during May and June when Transocean was well ahead of other agencies with German official reports of military victories. Many southern readers were also impressed by the seemingly mathematical confirmation of German claims.

This journalistic success, if it can be called such, was shortlived. With continuation of the war by Great Britain and a lull in the flow of victory communiqué scoops from Berlin, circulation of these sheets dwindled and Transocean dispatches became less interesting to the reader.

Store Window Scheme

The activities of the agency have since become more pronounced in straight propaganda. Lately, in many cities, Transocean newssheets have been appearing daily in store windows. This is frequently styled the "Relampago" or "Lightning" news-bulletin board. Numerous retailers subject to German wholesale influence lend their windows for this purpose. These newssheets attract fair-sized crowds.

A common practice in the display of these shop window newssheets is to print about a dozen apparently pro-British cable items, with neutral, even Berlin date lines, and then score a master German propaganda stroke with the use of a British date line. In this way a South American, temporarily caught off guard, becomes an unintentional victim of German propaganda.

German Defense Motions Denied

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Magistrate Charles G. Keutgen yesterday denied two defense motions for dismissal of penal code violation charges against the German Library of Information, and after a hearing reserved his decision in the action until Thursday.

Petroleum Workers In Mexico to Strike

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Petroleum Workers Union's executive committee announced today that employees in the industry's central zone, embracing administrative and refinery workers in the Mexico City area, had voted to strike in protest against economy moves in the government-controlled industry.

A committee member said the effective date of the strike would be fixed after the committee consulted workers in other zones in an effort to obtain their support.

The vote, taken at a meeting of 3,000 workers, will affect 5,000 employees in the central zone, and union sources predicted the rest of the industry's 18,000 members would join the strike.

The central meeting also voted to withdraw from the confederation of Mexican labor (CTM) and organize a separate federation.

The union charged that the Oil Administration had decided to use a Federal Labor Board authorization to break a contract with the workers as a lever to enforce President Cardenas' economy program. President Cardenas insisted upon immediate moves to put the expropriated industry on a paying basis.

Points of the program which aroused particular opposition were dismissal of about 2,600 workers, wage reductions and elimination of allowances for rent.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Indo-China a Focal Point In Sino-Japanese War

HONG KONG, Sept. 14 (AP)—Chinese sources reported today that air transportation between Hanoi, French Indo-China, and Yunnanfu, capital of the neighboring Chinese province of Yunnan, had been suspended since yesterday.

Earlier in the week a Chinese Army spokesman said in Chungking that Chinese troops had blown up the international bridge on the Hanoi-Yunnanfu railway to prevent Japanese from using it as an approach to China.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Formerly The Christian Science Monitor's Correspondent in Tokyo

Indo-China, ordinarily an isolated little known French colonial possession which seldom appears in the cables, has now become a focal point in the military struggle between Japan and China in the diplomatic struggle between the Island Empire and the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Japanese intimations of a desire to use Northern Indo-China as a base for pursuing the war against China have elicited a Chinese threat to send troops into Indo-China if the Japanese commit a prior act of aggression there. And Secretary of State Cordell Hull has publicly warned the Japanese Government that disturbance of the status quo in Indo-China would have an "unfortunate" effect on American public opinion.

In Asia as in Europe the balance of power is a fragile construction, not unlike a house of cards. Pull out one card and the whole edifice may crumble. If Japan should take advantage of France's present helplessness in Europe and pounce on Indo-China the undesirable repercussions for Great Britain and for America, whose Far Eastern policy marches closely with that of Great Britain, would be twofold.

Base for Attack

In the first place Japan would have a convenient base for trying to batter in China's back door, Yunnan Province, which is connected with Indo-China by one of the most picturesque mountain railways in the world, a remarkable feat of engineering, and also by road. I visited both Indo-China and Yunnan early in 1939. At that time the French colony was experiencing a burst of commercial activity because China, after the fall of Canton and the cutting of this former route for receiving munitions and supplies from the outside world, was importing considerable quantities of trucks, gasoline, machinery and, sub rosa, some military supplies by way of Indo-China.

The Japanese were already bringing pressure to bear and periodically uttering vague threats as to what they might do if this French co-operation with Nationalist China did not cease. The French authorities yielded to this pressure to some extent. They forbade the transportation of munitions over the French owned and operated railway which runs between Hanoi, the capitol of Indo-China, and Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan Province. They insisted that the Chinese run the trucks which were piling up on the docks of Haiphong, chief port of Northern Indo-China, over the border at night and in small groups.

Window to Outside

Still Indo-China represented a valuable window to the outside world for Nationalist China. Since that time this window has been almost entirely closed. By occupying Nanning, the largest town in Western Kwangsi, the Japanese have closed one important road route into China. And, since the war, and still more since the fall of France they have been able to impose so much pressure on the French authorities that shipments to China have almost entirely ceased.

Should they now go farther and invade Yunnan from Indo-China they would threaten one of the most promising centers of China's national reconstruction. After mounting up to Yunnanfu, crossing one picturesque gorge after another on the light mountain railway, I found a remarkable infusion of progressive new activity in the life of the sleepy old Chinese city. Factories were being erected; several universities had moved there from parts of China which were under Japanese occupation; and Yunnanfu had become a very important distributing center because it was the terminus of two of China's main routes of supply, the railway from Indo-China and the road from Burma.

A Japanese invasion of Yunnan, which, incidentally, is one of the main centers of China's aviation industry and of the training of pilots, would adversely affect China's capacity to continue effective resistance. It would also bring Japan uncomfortably close to Burma, the eastern gateway of India. Japanese agents disguised as Buddhist monks have already been reported as trying to stir up disaffection among the natives in Burma.

Move Toward Malaya

A second unfavorable effect of an outright Japanese occupation of Indo-China, from the standpoint of the Oriental status quo, would be that it would represent a long stride forward toward Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, America's most important sources of tin and rubber. Japanese pressure on Siam which is wedged in between Indo-China and Malaya, would be greatly intensified. And possible Japanese air and naval bases in Siam would not be good for the security of the great British naval base at Singapore.

Could Indo-China hope to resist a Japanese attack? Much would depend on the forces which were employed in such an attack, much on the unity and morale of the French colonial authorities, who could not, under present circumstances, expect any aid from their home country. In normal times there are between ten and twenty thousand French troops in the country, together with a somewhat larger native army. There is a small colonial navy, without any very large units, and there are a few hundred airplanes.

Indo-China is an undeveloped country industrially, because it has always been French policy to keep it overwhelmingly agricultural and to supply its needs in machinery and manufactured goods from France. It does not, therefore, possess any broad basis in industry or in skilled workmen for a local munitions industry.

Degrees of Confidence

French officials with whom I talked during my visit expressed the customary conventional confidence in their ability to repel attack. But Frenchmen with whom I talked privately were less optimistic and conceded that a strong Japanese naval and air attack would place the colony in a difficult position.

Both before and after the beginning of the war there were defense conferences between the leading administrative, military and naval officials and officers of French Indo-China and of neighboring British Malaya. The details of these conferences were naturally kept secret; but it is understood that a kind of miniature repetition of the European arrangement under which the French would have command of the united land forces, while the British would enjoy superior authority as regards the sea, was reached.

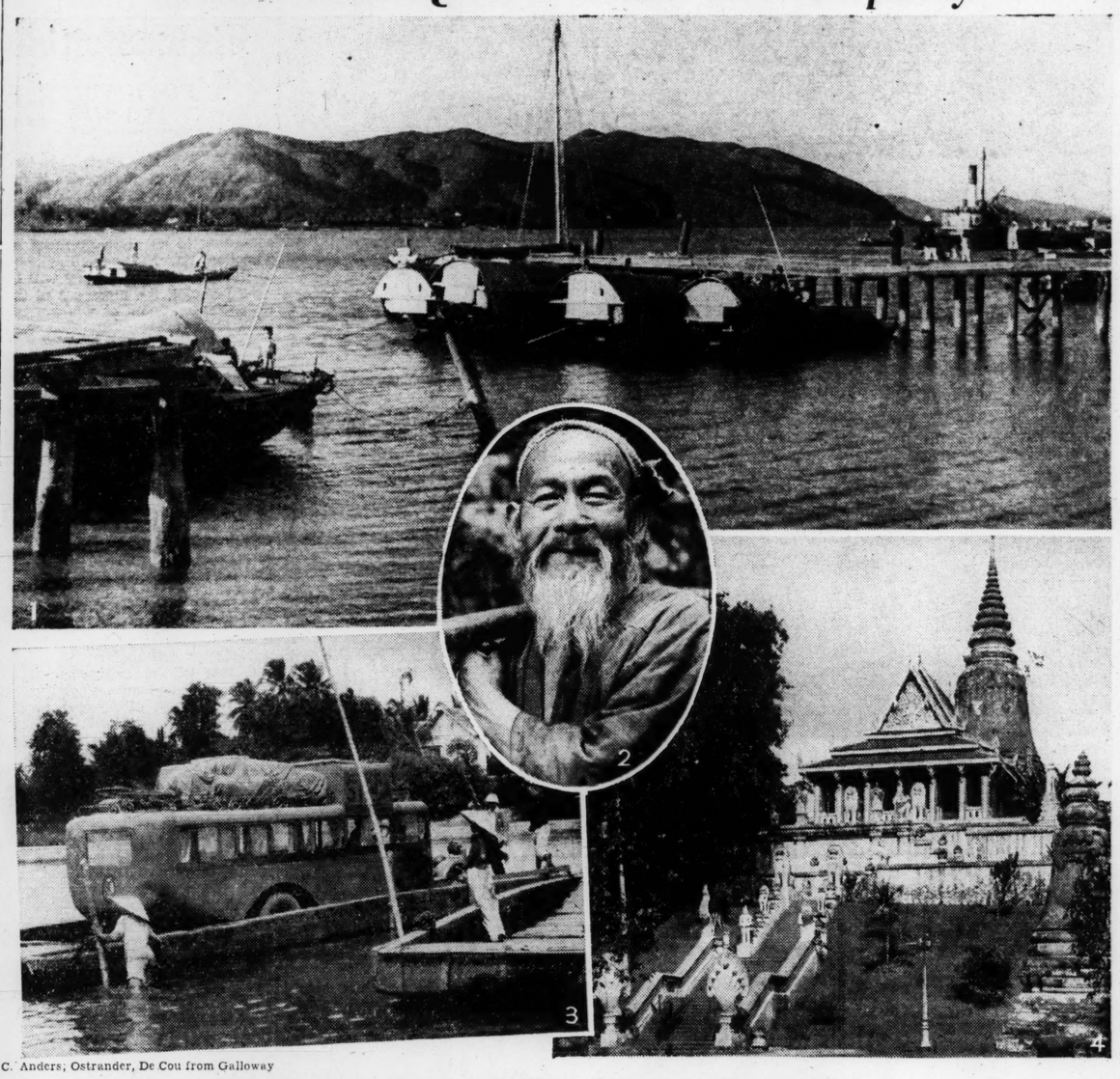
It is quite uncertain how far these arrangements will stand, now that France has surrendered in Europe. There have been reports (reliable information from Indo-China is extremely scarce) of a movement against the Vichy regime in Indo-China, headed by General Catroux, who has even been suggested as a possible successor to General Charles de Gaulle as leader of the French forces which are fighting on in cooperation with Great Britain. Such a movement, should it prove successful, might well pave the way to closer co-operation with Great Britain, although it is impossible to predict with certainty whether that country would feel able to assume the risk and burden of war with Japan at the moment when it is engaged in a critical struggle at home, in the Mediterranean and in Africa.

Indo-China is curiously off the beaten track of the Far Eastern tourist. Its main towns, Hanoi in the North and Saigon, in the South, are a faithful replica of French provincial towns, with their kiosks, their open-air cafes, their shops filled almost exclusively with French goods.

Cochin-China, the region around Saigon, is administered directly, while the other provinces, Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and Laos, are under the nominal authority of protected emperors and kings and chiefs and under the actual supervision of French residents-général.

Indo-China is not especially rich in natural resources, but it is one of the great rice granaries of the world; and this might be a further temptation to Japanese acquisitiveness. For Japan's self-sufficiency in food has begun to wear thin under the stress of the prolonged war in China and there is even a shortage of rice as a result partly of an unusual drought last summer, partly of the mobilization of large number of able-bodied farmers for the army.

Where Status Quo in Pacific Is in Jeopardy



C. Anders; Ostrander, De Cou from Galloway

Japan's Ambitions in Indo-China Disturb the West and China

(1) Typical scene in town of Annam, a French protectorate and a division of Indo-China. (2) A native, described as a 'paper planter.' (3) Much overland travel in Indo-China is now done by autobus. This one is crossing a stream by means of a 'bac,' a primitive ferry, between Ivaha-Trang and Quinhon, Annam. (4) The famous Pnom, one of the principal Buddhist temples in the Capital of Indo-China, Cambodia.

Canada Faces Huge Loans In Spite of Heavy Taxes

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With its new war loan of $300,000,000, Canada is starting to drain off most of the real savings of the Canadian people for war purposes. This process will go much further before the war is over, for reasons plain in the current expenditure figures of the Canadian Government.

As the Canadian people are asked to invest their savings in the new loan, the current budgetary calculations of the Federal Government are reaching up to totals unthinkable even a year ago. Canada, despite its declared "pay-as-we-go" policy, cannot hope to meet these costs out of current taxes.

Early this year the Government estimated the cost of the war for 12 months at $700,000,000, twice what it had expected six months before. Now it expects to spend over $900,000,000, and possibly $1,000,000,000. This is about twice the total normal pre-war expenditures of the Government. Adding the non-war expenditures, which have been cut down to $448,000,000. Canada now faces a total expenditure of close to a billion and a half, or three times the normal total.

Wheat Piles Up

Indeed, as nature and war combine to pile up a huge unsaleable wheat surplus, for which the Government agrees to pay the farmer a top price of 70 cents a bushel, the year's expenditure may pass the billion-and-a-half mark. No Canadian dreamed that such figures were possible up to September, 1939.

Against that huge total Canada hopes for revenues of $760,000,000 in the present fiscal year, even with its heavy new taxation. Thus huge borrowings are inevitable, on a scale never before contemplated. Precisely what they will amount to cannot be foreseen accurately until the amount of the wheat surplus is known, and the precise cost of the war—both factors largely outside the Government's control. Certainly it is obvious that the Government's present war loan is only an installment of the total that must be borrowed.

This does not end the drain on the savings of the Canadian people. To buy Canadian war goods, Britain is repatriating large amounts of Canadian securities, held by Britishers. In the current year's budget the Canadian Government calculated that about $200,000,000 might be repatriated for this purpose. As the Canadian securities come home, they must be absorbed by the investors of Canada.

Heavy Tax Burden

Adding the needs of the Canadian Government and the British Government together, it is seen that the capacity of the Canadian investment market—the real savings of the people—will be taxed to the limit.

No doubt the Government will depend to some extent for its borrowings on an extension of bank credit, which is quite sound, within limits, under present conditions. Normally, bank credit in Canada is a little more than half the amount of the national income. The national income, under the stimulus of war, is rising fast, and bank credit can rise somewhat also, with no danger of inflation.

The able Canadian economist, A. F. W. Plumptre, calculates that the national income should rise from $3,800,000,000 in 1939 to $4,940,000,000 in 1941, an increase of $1,140,000,000. Thus an expansion of bank credit to the amount of $600,000,000, he believes, would be sound. But already bank credit has been expanded by $260,000,000, so that an expansion of $340,000,000 remains as a reasonable possibility for the current fiscal year.

Guarding Private Business

Here, however, the Government must guard against harmful effects on private business. Some of this expansion in bank deposits will be required by expanding private business, leaving perhaps $200,000,000 available to support government bond issues. The rest of the Government's borrowings must be taken out of the savings of the people. An appreciable portion of the $1,600,000,000 of savings deposits which now exist probably will be invested in Government bonds, Mr. Plumptre thinks.

Canada never has had any difficulty raising government loans. In the last war all its war loans were immediately oversubscribed and almost the entire war cost was paid in this way. In this war, the Government is seeking to pay at least a substantial part out of taxes, but the latest figures indicate that more than half, if the wheat surplus be considered a war emergency, will come out of borrowings.

The first public loan of this war, totaling $200,000,000, was oversubscribed by 60 per cent. That Canadians are ready to invest in the war was indicated by the fact that 178,363 persons subscribed to the loan, the average purchase being $1,327. The small man was eager to buy, 172,231 subscriptions running from $50 to $5,000.

The social effect of so wide an investment as will occur during the war years will be profound. The war loans will give most Canadians a visible and direct "stake" in the governmental debt structure and in its security for the future. Canadians are being educated as never before in the fact that their life insurance and bank accounts are all bound up with the maintenance of government credit, and that the money borrowed by the Government now is not owed to a few rich men, who could well disgorge, but to the people as a whole.

Dramatized by War

While this has always been true in greater or less degree, the war loans are certain to dramatize the fact and bring it home to everyone, with definite effects on the public view of national fiscal policy and on unsound monetary theories.

The strain on Canada represented by the current loan and the loans to follow will be enormous, but this may be the peak year. Next year the Government will begin to collect the income taxes imposed in the current budget. Its total revenues should rise from $760,000,000 to $930,000,000. If the cost of civil government can be kept to its present level and the cost of the war held to about $1,000,000,000, the Government will not need to borrow so much in 1941 as in 1940.

Meanwhile, all over Canada there is a demand that provincial and municipal governments follow the federal example and reduce their expenditures which do not contribute to the cost of the war. Everywhere provincial and municipal treasurers are met with the taxpayer's argument that a dollar collected for ordinary expenditure is a dollar less available, through taxes or borrowing, for the war.

Coolie Transport Revived In China for Wartime Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—The closing of the trade routes through Indo-China and Burma has given an impetus to China's revival of the modes of transportation employed in ancient times. A network of coolie and animal transport is being organized all over China, even behind the Japanese lines. Deprived of the modern methods of transportation of the Occident, China turns to her long past for a solution.

Fortunately for China, the use of coolies and pack-trains for transport never wholly disappeared. But the system is being revived in areas which have possessed modern means of transport for years. Neglected imperial highways—really stone paths about three feet wide—are being reconstructed, and transportation experts eagerly scan ancient imperial maps for information about the best routes.

Coolie transport is particularly useful for smuggling—and with the main lines of communication inoperative, China must resort to smuggling to get what she needs. Small junks unload goods on some deserted beach, and from the mountains come hundreds of coolies, who quickly carry the goods into the interior. One coolie can carry about 70 pounds 20 miles a day.

The highly organized coolie and animal transport of today is a modernized version of the old i-chan system, developed to hold the decentralized empire together. it was first organized in the Chou dynasty (1122-249 B. C.), and gradually developed into a national institution possessed of regular stations along the imperial roads, station masters, hostels, and stables. Liu Pang, first Emperor of the Han dynasty, started his career as a stationmaster in northern Kiangsu.

The system was so perfected by the time of the Tang dynasty (620-907 A. D.) that Yang Kwei-fei, a famous beauty and consort of the Emperor, was kept supplied with lichi by mounted couriers. At that time the fastest communication was by special court couriers, who, with a small flag attached to their coat collar, dashed along the roads at full speed, changing horses every few kilometers.

Haiphong an Important Port

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Haiphong, where the Japanese are reported to have been negotiating for a naval base, is the seaport in Indo-China nearest to Chinese territory, two hundred miles from the Japanese-controlled Island of Hainan, across the Gulf of Tonkin. It lies on the coast of the protectorate of Tonkin, northernmost of the territorial units that make up Indo-China.

The importance of the port of Haiphong is greatly enhanced by the railroad which runs inland to Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, and then bridges its way northwestward across the moutainous area to the wealthy Chinese province of Yunnan and its capital, Yunnanful, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society here. The railroad is 534 miles long.

This is the railroad which the Japanese insisted should be closed to the shipment of Chinese supplies, and over which they are now reported to have requested permission to ship Japanese troops and military supplies.

Haiphong's population of 110,000 lives on the south bank of the Kua Kam, thirteen miles up from the Gulf. In addition to the railroad, a highway and canal connect with Hanoi, 60 miles to the west. The river forms the harbor and is fully equipped for the handling of freight.

European Architecture

Built during the past 65 years, the city is European in appearance, with its buildings of brick or concrete along palm-fringed streets. There is the usual country club for Europeans on the outskirts of the city. Tonkin has rich limestone quarries, and the cement entering into Haiphong's building construction is a local product.

Inland from Haiphong is a vast rice growing area, checkered by low mud walls within which the fields are flooded during the growing season. The city itself was reclaimed from the rice swamps on land ceded to France, and grew up around the French consulate established in 1876. The port had been opened to European trade in 1874; 10 years later Tonkin was brought under France's protectorate.

Tonkin's 40,000 square miles of territory is rich in minerals, and for them Japan has been one of the best markets. The zinc mines of the colony prospered with the establishment of Japan's war industries. Ninety per cent of Indo-China's coal is mined in Tonkin. Ships coaling at Haiphong receive their coal by lighters from Hongai to the north, which has rail connections with the mines. These mines have produced close to 2,000,000 tons in a year, much of the coal going to Japan.

Tin and Iron Production

Tin is also found in Tonkin and has been mined there since 1906. Without suffering from any curtailed produciton, imposed by and on the major tin producing countries, Tonkin profited from the resulting rise in price. Tonkin also has the most important of Indo-China's iron mines.

These mining interests contribute to the trade of Haiphong, which in addition to exports from Chinese Yunnan, distributes Tonkin's rice, maize, tea, tobacco, matches, timber, animal products, perfumery essences, castor oil and lac oils for paint. The imports include mining and other machinery, metal tools, yarns and beverages. The stopping of supplies for China curtailed port receipts.

The port of Haiphong was normally served by three French steamship lines, and one American, in addition to coastwise services.

In addition to the great cement plant, the port city has its tile and ceramics works, cotton-spinning mills, oil and soap factories, and perfume distilleries."

Bomb Inventor Defies Tax Men

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—Lester P. Barlow, Baltimore inventor awarded a claim of $592,719 by the Government for a bomb patent, is "out to put the heat on the tax collectors."

Mr. Barlow declared he would "rock the Capital" before paying an estimated $412,817 in income taxes on the money awarded him after a 19-year wait.

"I'll fight the taxes with every legal means. I don't want anything for Barlow. I'm just out to put the heat on the tax collectors. I'll show 'em they can't rob honest men.

"I'll admit I've got the law against me. I know most people would just take it on the chin without fighting. But I'm going to carry the fight to Congress. The law is wrong and I aim to get the law changed."

Mexican Radio Station To Increase Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Permission has been granted the firm of Tarnava, S. A., the first to install a radio station in Monterrey, to put into service new and powerful broadcasting equipment. Experts are here now installing the machinery, which will cost more than 100,000 pesos, or about $20,500.

The firm, operating station XEH, has also purchased, and will install, the most modern and complete recording equipment. This will be placed at the disposal of commercial firms for the recording of transcribed announcements and other material for use on the air. It will also be lent for a nominal sum to students, and free to established artists here, for the making of musical records for study and artistic improvement.

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Nazis Continue Raids; British Bomb Coast

By the Associated Press

Germany rounded out a solid week of dusk-to-dawn intensified air raids on London last night and early today with an eight-hour attack on the Capital which caused some damage, but which was noticeably lighter in Central London.

British R. A. F. bombers retaliated in raids along the German-held coast, in the Netherlands, and Northern France.

A Government communiqué acknowledged that fires were started at various points in London during the night raid but said that all of them either had been extinguished or brought under control.

One German plane was reported shot down by ground defenses after being caught in a web of searchlights over east London. Two high explosive bombs and one incendiary bomb damaged a church and blocked a road in the western district. A number of fires were started, including one at industrial premises in the eastern section of the city.

A cluster of bombs fell on a workers' tenement in the southwest, according to the British Press Association, while particularly heavy damage was done to another residential district.

Two villas were demolished by explosives which hurled a sideboard through a back wall and blew a sewing machine across the street. The Press Association said these bombs caused "scarcely any casualties."

One cluster of three high explosive bombs fell in Central London during the night raid. One glanced off the roof of a building and crashed through the building opposite, bringing down a large section of wall.

The other two made direct hits on a large apartment house. Each blew out a huge section of masonry and destroyed numerous apartments, but the press association said that all the occupants had gone to shelters in the building and there were no casualties.

At least 12 high explosive bombs and a number of incendiaries were dropped in the Thames Estuary area. The Press Association called this an effort to locate and silence antiaircraft batteries.

Antiaircraft Bombardment

The antiaircraft bombardment in that region was reported as the "most terrific" yet heard. Defenses there are part of the outer bastion of London's ring of antiaircraft guns.

A West London church was damaged seriously and the adjoining vicarage demolished in a three-bomb salvo dropped by a lone raider.

A resident of the area said "every house within 200 yards has something to show" for the raid. Four persons were injured.

The morning newspapers declared essential services still were carrying on—"limping a little in some places," the News-Chronicle said—and asserted that seven consecutive nights in air raid shelters had failed to shake Londoners' morale. The threat of delayed-action bombs remained ever-present, however.

Raids also were reported in other parts of the United Kingdom. Early this morning a lone plane attacked a Welsh town and four persons were believed killed when a bomb struck a hotel.

The Royal Air Force, battling almost endlessly in defense of the island, carried on, too, with its counter-offensive against German bases across the Channel.

Observers at Dover saw repeated flashes of antiaircraft fire rising early today from the German-occupied French coast, indicating a renewed British attack on Nazi artillery emplacements.

In the vicinity of Cap Gris Nez, from which German guns have shelled the Dover area, the firing appeared particularly intense, and watchers reported a brilliant pillar of flame shot high into the air.

The Air Ministry meanwhile reported that raids on the night of Sept. 11 killed 110 persons and injured 260, it was announced, bringing the totals from Sept. 7 through Sept. 11 to 1,245 fatalities and 4,810 injured.

Casualties on the night of Sept. 12 were withheld, although a communique said it was "not heavy." Yesterday's casualties likewise were not counted, but the list was said to be extensive after the longest daylight raid of the war—four hours and nine minutes—during which Buckingham Palace, Downing Street and Whitehall, where most of the Government's business is transacted, were hit.

German Claims

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP)—The German High Command, reporting continuing night and day attacks on England despite unfavorable weather, said today numerous factories and docks were hit in the London area and airports, war industries and railroads were "bombed effectively" in southeastern England.

The daily communiqué acknowledged British night attacks on the Netherlands, Belgium and northern France, last night, but said they failed to cause noteworthy damage.

Germany itself spent a "bombless" night, it was reported. A few casualties were reported at Dordrecht and Papendrecht, near Rotterdam, in bombings by British raiders returning home after they were said to have been driven away from western Germany.

Today's High Command report, unusually brief, said eight British planes were downed in yesterday's air fighting. Two German craft were reported missing.

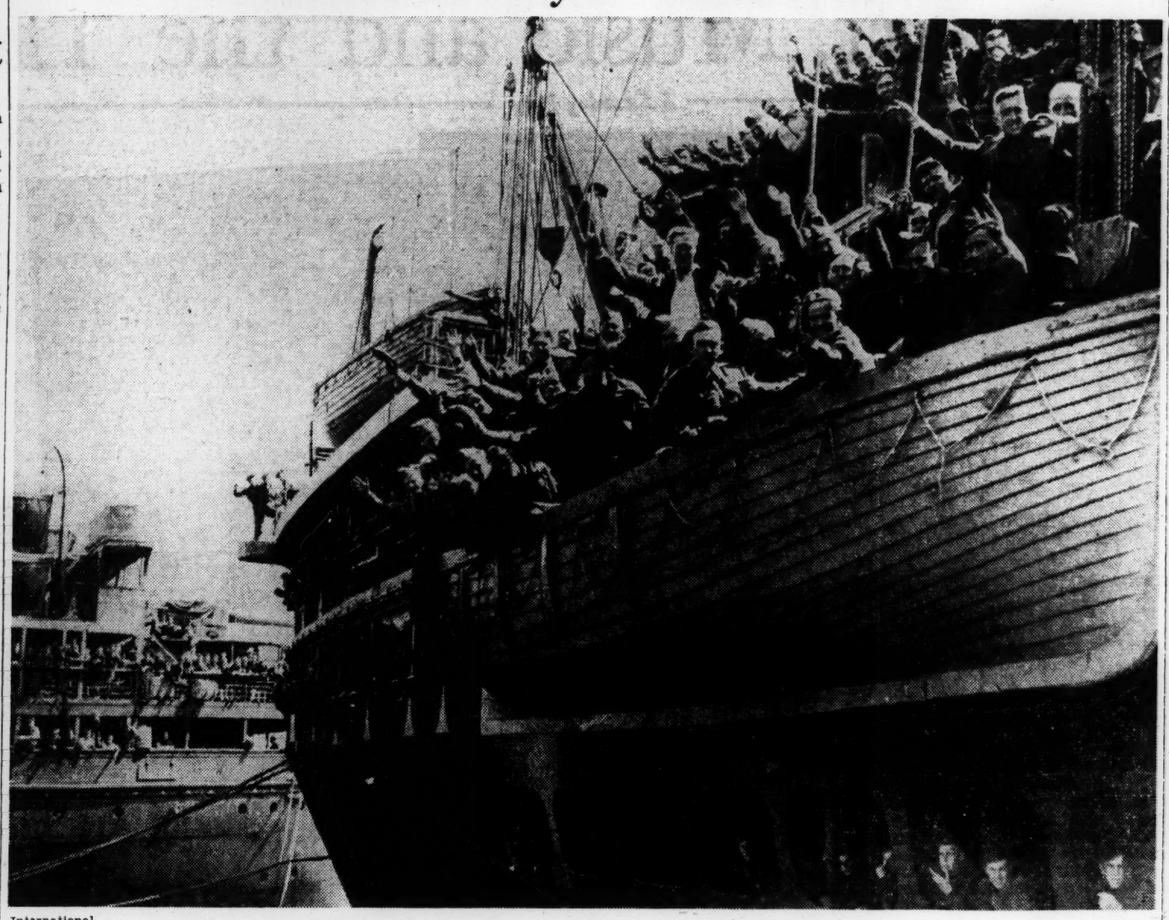
Monterrey Fortress To Be a Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — That part of Monterrey which is called "the ciudadela," or citadel, recently in private hands, has been donated to the city for whatever use it sees fit, and will be turned into a children's playground. The lot, defended in a number of battles, is of large size, in the heart of the city.

A small Historical Museum for children will eventually be built. The playpark will have grass and flowers, tennis and basketball courts, and gymnastice equipment for outdoors. This will be the second completely equipped playground arranged in the heart of the city in the last year.

Canadians on Way to Britain's Defense



International

New Units of Dominion Troops Crowd Transports

Despite their knowledge of blackouts and Blitzkriegs on the "other side," the men and boys go away with broad smiles to join their brothers already in the war zone. The troops pictured are artillerymen and engineers. They are leaving a port "somewhere in Canada."

Chinese Intensify Unity Against Japan

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Growing efforts on the part of Japan to bring the China "incident" to some sort of a quick close are being met in Chungking by steps to provide greater unity in China's ranks to keep the war going.

In Chungking it is realized that economic troubles together with Japan's desire to be free to exploit what it considers to be new "opportunities" for Japanese expansion in the East—since Europe is occupied with the war—have increased Tokyo's desire to terminate hostilities in China. But it is accompanied with an equally clear recognition that there is still little hope for a peace acceptable to patriotic Chinese.

Not only is it felt that Japan might not abide by the terms of a treaty, but it is also felt that even an apparently fair peace, if not supported by such concrete action as the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, would be only a truce to be broken whenever it suited Japan.

It is likewise felt that those who have the finally decisive "say" in Japan's policies at the moment are not disposed to look on diplomacy as a profession of honor but as a game in which anything goes, so long as it helps Japan to come out on top.

Tighter Hold on Resources

Since there is no sign of a move toward getting Japanese troops out of China as prerequisite to peace, Chungking sees no present hope in any "peace movement" such as is being promoted by Wang Ching-wei in Nanking. The natural corollary is that the Government has been taking steps to tighten its hold upon such resources as remain to it.

One of the greatest of these is the spirit of united effort. Last winter and spring there was some friction between the Kuomintang National Party of China and the Communists, and between Chinese Government troops and Red troops, the latter even becoming involved in armed clashes. Responsible leaders on both sides considered this not only unwise but unnecessary, and over months of effort there has been negotiation to offset what the Japanese hoped might develop into a split of major proportions. Late July is understood to have seen the formulation of an agreement covering the issues of territorial division, troop organization and upkeep, and division of fighting areas.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's supreme command over all Chinese forces has been reaffirmed and strengthened. An area of 18 "hsien," or counties, originally 23, has been recognized definitely as Communist administrative control in Shensi and Kansu in the Northwest.

Friction With Reds Removed

The Communists have been confirmed in the sort of government they have been conducting, which they insist is bette rfor the "common man" than Kuomintang control. There is a division of fighting areas at front and rear of the Japanese in order that there may be no more friction as between Reds and units with anti-Communist prejudice.

Finally the Eighth Route and the New Fourth armies are being changed into three and two armies, respectively, of two 15,000-man divisions each, plus two additional regiments, with some limited quantities of fresh armament supplies to be issued by Chungking.

The settlement of this long quarrel represents one more personal triumph for the moderate and conciliatory policies of the Generalissimo—one-time chief opponent of the Communists but now standing up for them as loyal forces in the war of resistance. General Chiang's reputation hardly needs strengthening today in new China, or even in occupied China, although loyalty to him must be covert in the latter instance. The Generalissimo now stands out as never before as the one great personal symbol of China's fight to remain free.

So tremendous is the feeling in this respect—promoted in large degree by Japanese bombing raids over civilians—that even the Generalissimo could not maneuver a "sell-out peace" if he were to desire to do so, which no one whatever will concede now as within the range of possibility. The increasing inconveniences, hardships, and trade route closures are being taken patiently as inevitable but temporary handicaps. As rapidly as possible means are being found to cope with each new obstacle in turn.

Rumania Bars 'Outsiders' Young King Greets Mother

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 14 (AP)—Premier-Gen. Ion Antonescu, in decrees seen as intended to facilitate his announced determination to run Rumania without interference from any political group, provided today that state commissioners of "ethnically pure" Rumanian stock would supervise all commercial and industrial concerns.

Other decrees calling for an "economic national defense" provided severe punishment for "economic sabotage," for price increases or kindred acts.

General Antonescu, Europe's latest dictator, took that role without organized backing. Whether he can gain complete control of Rumania is said to depend largely on the pro-Nazi Iron Guardists who now are commemorating the "martyrdom" of their leader, Corneliu Codreanu, in 1938, despite a ban on public demonstrations.

General Antonescu was reported to be achieving better relations with such leaders as Dr. Juliu Maniu, the peasant chief who is said to have canceled at General Antonescu's request anti-Hungarian demonstrations scheduled for Sunday.

Meanwhile King Michael welcomed his mother, Princess Helen, home from 10 years of exile today.

The meeting took place at the border railway station of Jimbolia.

Despite an official announcement that Premier Antonescu would accompany Michael, the General remained in Bucharest for "state reasons."

France Prepares People to Accept Food Substitutes

VICHY, France, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Government met last night to study the question of food substitutes as the full import of the $9,000,000 daily expense of maintaining the German army of occupation began to impress itself on the public.

The press began preparing the population for severe restrictions, urging acceptance of "measures taken in the general interest" with "discipline and abnegation."

The realization grew that the cost of maintaining the more than 2,000,000 German soldiers in France involved vital food supplies as well as money.

After the Council of Ministers met, a communiqué said merely that food substitutes were being explored.

It also was announced that at German request the French radio would shut down at 7:45 p. m. nightly.

New Methodist Weekly To Start in January

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Methodist Church will begin publication of its new national weekly, the Christian Advocate, about Jan. 1 in Cincinnati, Editor Roy Smith announced.

Mr. Smith, formerly of Los Angeles, said it would replace six regional magazines now published under the same title. The announcement was made at a regional church conference here.

Axis Needs More Oil To Wage Long War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany and Italy have plenty of oil—for the moment. Yet unless they can capture a new source of supply they may find themeslves unable to sustain "total" war for more than a short period.

This is the conclusion reached by surveys of the European fuel situation undertaken here.

It is believed that the German position in regard to oil might be good but for the fact that Italy, if heavily engaged, will need to draw heavily upon its partner's oil stocks. In peacetime Italy had to import more than 2,000,000 tons of liquid fuel a year and 8,500,000 tons of solid fuel.

Italy needs oil but Germany needs its own stocks and it may be that Italy has been told to go and get it—from Iraq.

Lubricating Oil Poor

It is considered likely that, despite Britain's continual and successfull attacks upon oil depots in Germany and German-occupied Europe, the Nazi war machine has captured enough fuel to cover the full amount used during the Battle for France.

A significant indication of where the boot pinches, however, is seen in the fact that while the fuel of captured German aircraft has been of the highest quality, the lubricating oil has been, on the whole, very poor.

"Germany may be in desperate straits for lubricating oil long before the petrol supplies run low," remarks The Aeroplane, foremost British aviation journal.

Various estimates have been made of the amount of aviation spirit needed by Germany. This, of course, varies with the state of the air war, but a general agreement is found in assessing probable needs at around 2,000,000 tons a year. Another 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of other fuels are required, according to experts, and more than 1,000,000 tons of lubricating oil.

It appears that most experts here are agreed that Germany could produce sufficient synthetic aviation spirit of a high quality to keep its air force in the air without drawing upon imported oil. How far production has been disturbed by the numerous British air attacks on synthetic oil plants is unknown.

Large Synthetic Supply

"The production from some 30 synthetic fuel plants is at present the biggest source of supply," states The Aeroplane. "The total output from these 30 plants is about 4,000,000 tons a year, with a capacity of 4,500,000 tons.

"The synthetic fuels produced by the Bergius process," it further declares, "are believed to have an octane number between 70 and 85. This can be increased by the addition of dope. Fuels produced by the Fischer-Tropsch process have a lower octane number and so are not so likely to be used for aircraft purposes. The whole of the plants working on the Bergius process would be able to turn out 2,500,000 tons a year for the Luftwaffe at the present rate of production."

On the other hand, even if the entire Rumanian oil output were obtained by Germany, that country's total fuel resources would not greatly exceed 10,000,000 tons, plus however much of the original 5,500,000 tons reserve remains after the Polish, Netherlands, and French campaigns, and after British bombings.

Italy's home production of liquid fuels is put at only 700,000 tons annually and of solid fuels at 4,000,000 tons. A discrepancy of some 11,000,000 tons between supply and demand of fuels of both kinds has to be met from somewhere.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

War Shows in London

By Harold Hobson

London

When I walked into the Palladium the other night I thought, for one brief moment, that this amazing world had added yet a further trick to its extensive repertoire, and that Mr. H. G. Wells' Time Machine had begun to work backwards. For the stage seemed to be more Elizabethan than modern. At either corner were groups of spectators waiting for the show to start, just as, in the days of Shakespeare, young gallants and sprigs of the nobility used to sit upon the boards, and cheer on their favorite players in an animated rearguard action.

Apart from that, the Palladium entertainment, which is called "Garrison Theater," has little direct connection with Shakespeare. "Garrison Theater" was first heard of in England as a regular Saturday night feature on the radio, and it brought to public attention a new comedian, "Private" Jack Warner, who achieved a nation-wide popularity by reading each week a letter from his brother Syd, then supposed to be on active service in France. Now, the British, who number Sir Isaac Newton among their compatriots, are nevertheless a simple people, and they revelled for many months in "Private" Warner's single, uncomplicated joke, which consisted in the repetition from time to time of the adjective "blue-pencil" before certain selected nouns. Very soon "Private" Warner became known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and his encomium was much in demand for the advertisement of such commodities as tooth paste, so that now his cheerful countenance gazes down upon the London populace from the backs of many buses.

* * *

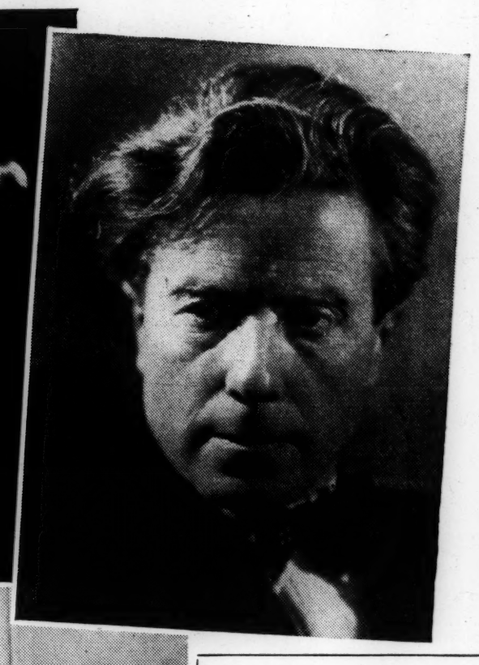
Mr. George Black, ever an enterprising impresario, booked "Garrison Theater" from the B. B. C., and turned "Private" Warner from a disembodied voice into something that could be seen as well as heard. It was then that the censor stepped in. He decided that the adjective "blue-pencil" should not be uttered from the stage. Considering what is freely permitted in several London theaters during wartime, some people may think the decision surprising. At any rate it has resulted in the presentation in London of a new comedian deprived of his only joke.

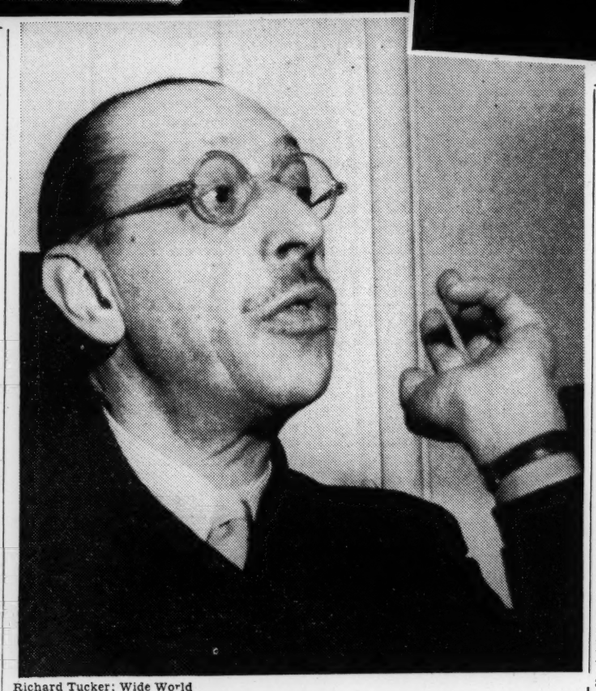
Nevertheless, "Garrison Theater" is a lively and amusing show. It brings to the stage examples of physical dexterity which are excessively diverting. The cycling act of Nicol and Martin is directly in the music hall tradition; it is very skillful. But the main thing in this line is the billiards and snooker exhibition given by Mr. Joe Davis, 14 times world's snooker champion, and for 10 years United Kingdom billiards champion. By an ingenious mirror arrangement everyone in the theater is enabled to see Mr. Davis perform an astounding series of tricks. There is nothing that he cannot do with a cue and a few balls. At his bidding they will go into any pocket, cannon off any cushion, jump over each other, and leap into or out of the mouth of a wicker basket.

* * *

"Garrison Theater" is predominantly a khaki entertainment. Even the spectators on the stage are soldiers and airmen. "Margin for Error," Miss Clare Boothe's new play at the Apollo, also has its connections with the war. I understand that in America it has been a huge success, but in spite of several virtues it has singularly annoyed the London critics. The reason advanced for this is that it treats as a joke things which over here are far from matters of jesting. Are bombs funny? Is barbed wire witty?

The critics answer with rare unanimity, No. Distance may add enchantment to the view of these things, but nothing else will, they maintain. Yet it remains true, in spite of this, that many of the most popular entertainments in London today are filled with jokes about parachutists and explosions and air raids. Why is it that these amuse, whilst Miss Boothe's story of the Jewish policeman set to guard the German consulate in New York offends? The answer, I think, is that "Margin for Error" changes its course half-way through. In the first act it gets to grips with urgent problems of society and war; in the second it becomes merely an ordinary detective story. London audiences in their present mood do not mind being flippant about serious things; but it is unwise to show them first the seriousness of the things about which you later ask them to be flippant.





Richard Tucker; Wide World

To Conduct Boston Symphony

Upper left: Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, entering his seventeenth season as regular conductor of the orchestra. Right: Désiré Defauw, Belgian director; Below: Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer, who will be guest conductors.

The Hollywood Bowl Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Hollywood Bowl brought its summer series of 24 concerts to a close on the evening of Aug. 30, climaxing the most successful season in the 19 years of its existence. According to Mrs. Leiland Atherton Irish, vice-president and secretary of the Southern California Symphony Association, which sponsored the concerts, 287,000 persons passed through the gates, or 77,000 more than a year ago. The ledger showed a net profit of $23,000, enabling the management to wipe out the deficit of $15,000 of a year ago and put aside $5,000 for Bowl improvements.

The season's only opera, Bizet's "Carmen," drew the largest attendance, 24,015 persons; hence the loving cup which annually goes to the artist appearing before the greatest throng was presented this season to Gladys Swarthout, who sang the title role, and another to Pietro Cimini, who conducted, appearing for the twelfth consecutive summer. The three previous cups had been won by Lily Pons.

The final week brought the second ballet of the series, Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird," conducted by the composer, and staged by Adolph Bolm. It attracted a near-capacity audience. Bolm had appeared in the leading male role nearly 30 years ago with the original Diaghileff Ballet, and had recently recast the choregraphy to suit changes in the score. Leading roles were taken by Nana Gollner, Thomas Ladd, David Thimar, and Eleanor Leaman.

Stravinsky conducted the orchestra in a suite from the "Nutcracker" Ballet, and gave what was said to be the first Los Angeles performance of Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony. This opus, of interesting content, was cordially received.

Kirsten Flagstad made her second appearance in the Bowl on Thursday evening, singing four arias in a Wagnerian program—Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin"; "Dich theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser"; Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," and the Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung." There was a majesty in her singing that matched the nobility of the music. Edwin McArthur conducted. This young American musician seems to have the material from which conductors are made. His accompaniments were especially fine, but he disclosed musicianly skill also in leading the ensemble in the Overture to "Tannhäuser," Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," Prelude to Act One of "Die Meistersinger," and Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre." Mr. McArthur has an abundance of enthusiasm and imbues his work with a warm glow.

The closing concert brought the largest audience ever seen in the Bowl for an all-symphony program. Bruno Walter conducted Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, Schubert's "Unfinished," Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture and Strauss' "Don Juan." Mr. Walter's efforts were most potent in the Schubert Symphony and in parts of the Beethoven. Give Mr. Walter a Mozart or a Brahms symphony and he hews his own pathway; in Beethoven, the ruggedness and the personal note are apt to be missing. Yet it was music of Jovian stature, the performance of which brought salvos of applause, shared in by conductor and musicians.

A casual résumé of the season shows that Wagner led the procession of composers with a total of 14 compositions. Bach, Beethoven and Brahms each had three works, although several of Bach's numbers were strung together as one in a ballet number. Dvořák, Mozart and Tchaikovsky had three symphonies each, and Liszt made four contributions. The list of Americans includes the names of Arthur Bergh, George Gershwin, Earl Robinson, Ernest Schelling, and William Grant Still. Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer" was sung three times.

The surprise of the season was the success of the Friday all-symphony programs, attributed in large measure to the fact that 10,000 seats were available at 25 cents each. The large number of German-speaking patrons might suggest that refugees increased the attendance.

Hal D. Crain

Activity in Australian Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

New life has been given to the production side of the motion picture industry in Australia by the action of the New South Wales Government in providing limited guarantees to three production companies. One of the guaranteed pictures has been released, another is in the cutting stage, and two others are being filmed. On the success or failure of these pictures will depend the immediate future of motion picture production in Australia.

There has been a tendency, even in Australia itself, to regard those who are now making films here as pioneers. As the producers themselves would be the first to admit, nothing could be further from the fact. Australian film activity goes back to last century. It is claimed, for instance, that Australia was the first country to produce the long film drama; and one of the two men concerned, Mr. Millard Johnson, is now living in Melbourne. He and his partner, Mr. William A. Gibson, made in 1906, at Ivanhoe, Victoria, "The Kelly Gang," a five-reel drama dealing with the activities of a notorious gang of bushrangers. The pair followed that film with eight more dramas, including an adaptation of the stage play, "The Bells."

Long before that, however, the late E. J. Thwaites had established himself as the pioneer of Australian movies. From printed descriptions he made, in 1895, a facsimile of the combined camera, printer, and projector invented the same year by the Frenchman, Louis Lumière, and with it produced a number of short pictures. It is also claimed for Thwaites that he was the first to take pictures and screen them the same day. This was in 1896, when he filmed the Caulfield and Melbourne Cup races. It will be seen that the roots of the industry go far back and that what Australia is attempting to do today is no new thing. Those in the industry today, however, may be truly described as the pioneers of its revival.

* * *

It is a coincidence that a new start is being made in time of war, for it was during the 1914-18 period that the Australian industry experienced one of its major times of activity. British film production came to a stop and Australian producers seized the opportunity opened to them. Many films of good standard for those days were produced, but after the war there were several failures. Those in the industry here today suggest that the reasons were an attempt to jump too quickly to costly pictures, and the introduction of directors and technicians from overseas who failed to adapt themselves to local conditions. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that the good box-office results achieved earlier by out-and-out Australian-made films were not repeated by the more ambitious efforts.

The lesson has been taken to heart and in the last 10 years or so the industry has been more soundly handled. Incidentally, in process, Australia has brought to the fore actors and actresses who have risen high in the talking picture field overseas. An instance of this is Errol Flynn. Then unknown, he was selected by the Australian, Charles Chauvel, to play the part of Fletcher Christian in "The Wake of the Bounty," a feature-length film embodying both dramatic and documentary material. This Australian-made film was bought by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and at its screening in Hollywood the attention of the talent scouts was drawn to Mr. Flynn. In the seven years since the film was made the actor has reached the front rank of Hollywood stars. The story of the picture was subsequently used for the making of the Hollywood film "Mutiny on the Bounty," one of the outstanding pictures of its year. Cecil Kellaway, a player of support parts in Hollywood; Mary Maguire, a star in England now, and Constance Worth, now a Hollywood player, are among many others who started their film careers in Australia. It is obvious that the talent is available in Australia, but it is equally obvious that in the past the opportunities for the using of that talent have not been great enough to retain it.

* * *

One who feels that this problem, if tackled intelligently, can be solved and full opportunities provided is Clarence Badger, a Hollywood director who has now made his home in Sydney. Brought to Sydney originally by Mr. Frederick Daniell, general manager of Argosy, in association with Columbia, he has a long list of Hollywood successes to his name, such stars as Clive Brook, William Powell, Gary Cooper, Lon Chaney, Will Rogers (who was in 15 of his pictures), Colleen Moore, Betty Compson, Bebe Daniels, and Irene Bordoni having been featured under his direction.

Today he is the principal director for Argosy Films, Ltd., which has established two studios on the outskirts of Sydney. In one of them Clarence Badger has just finished directing one of the two Government-guaranteed films this company is making.

"My aim," said Mr. Badger, "was to obtain a simple, direct story of every-day appeal. It seems to me there has been too much use made of unsavory themes, and therefore I have welcomed the opportunity to make a film which has for its base the fact that intelligence and character must go with personal charm in the making of the girl or woman who has the right appeal for a man."

In addition to Argosy Films, Ltd., the Government guarantee has been given to Cinesound Productions Pty, Ltd., and to Expeditionary Films, whose director is Mr. Chauvel.

Portinari Paintings on View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Candido Portinari, Brazilian artist whose paintings are currently shown at the Detroit Institute of Arts, likes water jugs, Captain Kidd treasure chests, coils, and the skulls of cattle. The tilted scarecrow should perhaps also be accorded a place in this list, which is by no means comprehensive. The same objects appear over and over again in this clever painter's surrealist works, but always with originality, though the chest is nearly as ubiquitous as a Whistler butterfly.

The disconcerting thing about most surrealists, such as Dali, for example, is, not the weird subject matter but the realism, the photographic detail; it is peculiarly baffling to look through a hole in a figure that is naturalistically true to life. If it were not so realistic, we shouldn't mind. And surrealist painting often is without charm; it may be surcharged with inner meaning, it may be intellectual, but it usually definitely lacks any emotion.

Portinari's painting is emotional in color. He likes violent yellows, electric blues, rich red-browns, and green-blacks. Pattern is an essential also, and the treatment is imaginative rather than photographic. There is a yellow desert scene, for instance, with bands of red and brown, fantastic hill shapes, a wry scarecrow and a couple of cows. "Circus" is darker, with strange patterns in the background, a few clowns, and a coiling line that may be a snake or may be a rope.

"Cattle" is a handsome large piece in warm colors and beautiful design. The usual patterned hills form a backdrop for unrealistic cattle coming through a stockade. There is a seated woman in a blue-dotted dress in the foreground and two male figures in golden flesh tones; then there are, too—obviously for pattern—a rising moon, the coil, the jar, and three birds. The mass and bulk of the figures are indicated without apparent effort, and the few lines are striking in effect. In "Figures" are three women against three hills—an all-over design. Again, there are three bulky black children, with peaked hills, and a moon against electric blue.

* * *

"Southern Cross" is in violent yellows, with scarecrow, raft, a cattle skull, and impossibly soaring hills. A number of the female groups have a heavy classic quality, deep dark in the shadows; the clothing is simple and dateless, usually something dotted for pattern. There are no nudes. One large landscape has figures, with rows of vultures (very decorative, too, as they are used here), rows of birds, and rows of trees. "Sao Joao" also has figures in a landscape of hills, water, and distant mountains, with truncated columns for pattern. Cows are used frequently, the sort of solid water-buffalo type used so decoratively by Japanese and Chinese. The fresco-like "Calves" is delicate in color and pattern. Another small work, which, though somewhat abstract, is charged with feeling, is "Sacrifice of Abraham," in which age and youth are contrasted in the simplest of terms.

* * *

Several female groups are magnificent in their monumental quality, such as "Women Planting" with its huge bowed figures, the women and child compositions, and "Girl Holding Flower," with its Rembrandtesque brilliant lights and heavy darks.

The influence of other painters is evident. There is a still-life of apples that might be a Cézanne—almost; there are heavy-limbed female figures out of Picasso, and the never-never landscapes have more than a soupçon of the Frenchman Lurçat. But they are all Portinari.

In contrast to the surrealist or abstract works are some beautiful portraits. The one called "My Brother," smooth and detailed, is renaissance in feeling. That of Arthur Rothenstein is somewhat realistic, but far from photographic—a sensitive face against deep blue background flecked with pinpoints of light. That of Mrs. Rothenstein seems less successful, being on the pretty side. Of the several child portraits, that of the Rothenstein son is peculiarly appealing.

This exhibition of Portinari's work, assembled by Dr. William R. Valentiner, director of the Detroit Institute, will go on a tour of other prominent museums of the country, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York, at the completion of the Detroit showing.

L. J. G.

Seeing Art Through the Ears

By Jan Gordon

London

The phrase, "Seeing art by the ears," has long been one of ratner haughty disdain. It implies, often with a reasonable amount of justice, that too much has been learned from books or lectures, that respect has been given to painters according to their advertised reputations. In another branch of art, that of the drama, the attitude was satirized by Bernard Shaw in "Fanny's First Play," when one of the critics exclaimed, "But how can we know whether it's a good play if we don't know who wrote it?"

There has always been a fashionable band of criers-up, people a'cock to praise anybody mentioned in the correct circles. In art especially they are a nuisance—mental parasites on the true cognoscenti. Twenty years ago, for instance, when the wave of popular student appreciation caught up with Cézanne, in any London studio you could hear people exclaiming over the beauties of Cézanne who actually at the time had never seen a genuine Cézanne painting in their lives, and probably no more than quite imperfect color prints.

* * *

Yet were it not for "seeing art by the ears" (or at least by reading) this particular Othello's occupation would undoubtedly be gone. So who am I to complain. Nor indeed do I. Even though the fashionable—and of course unstable—enthusiast may be one of the minor pests of highbrowdom we are coming to realize more and more the real value of seeing art by the ears, or at least of learning to see it by that means. I have been lately in several small towns of England, especially watching at close hand the workings of an "Art for the People" exhibition organized by the British Institute of Adult Education at a county school in a mining village of Wales.

The exhibition contained about a hundred works, all by British artists since 1900. The paintings were selected for aesthetic appeal only; there were very few pictures with much adventitious interest that might lead the attention astray from the central theme of what was a good painting. The show was open for 10 days and was carefully guide-lectured.

* * *

The exhibition had originally been planned in connection with the Welsh national Eisteddfod, which should have been held this year, but although the war has banished the Eisteddfod to happier times the Institution decided to carry on with the show. That it took place in Wales was in some ways an advantage. One could almost say that here was a place that had never, except fortuitously, considered even the reproduction of a first-class work of art. Here was something of that innocence that Tolstoi demanded for pure taste. Moreover, the Welsh are active minded, ever ready for argument. I doubt if that deadening English locution, "That's right," has much currency in the Welsh valleys. One other condition should be mentioned, that the county school was itself well withdrawn from the high road and about a mile from the nearest small town.

The artists were such men as Conder, Steer, Sickert, Spencer Gore and the Campden Town Group, Innes, Augustus John (poorly represented), the Spencers, the Nashes, some members of the Coldstream fraternity, Matthew Smith (in a grand burst of color), Wadsworth, Piper, Sutherland, Ivon Hitchens, Frances Hodgkins, and others. Decidedly not an easy lot for absolutely innocent people to swallow at a gulp. On the whole, one might say that those artists who did represent nature did so in a thoroughly vague and impressionistic manner, while the abstractionists or expressionists were positive enough, but not easy to unravel.

I cannot say what the purely innocent eye would have made of it, but the semi-innocent goggled. Had they been left to themselves they might have said "rotten," or Welsh words to a similar effect, gone away, and spread the news to their friends so that the school would have been a practical desert for the 10 days. But the guide-lecturer got to work immediately after the opening ceremony, and before that first gathering was able to leave she got into the heads of a large number of visitors that there was a lot more in this art stuff than they had ever taken into account.

* * *

In consequence, to this slightly remote schoolhouse in this valley of scattered mining villages, audiences came that varied from 60 to 100 persons a day. Not large numbers perhaps, yet one could be assured that everybody who took the trouble to come did so because the rumor had spread that even if the show did give one a bit of a shock at first the lecturer was able to explain that there was something in it, a real idea and research, and something that it was worth while trying to get for oneself.

There can be little doubt that this approach to art, that is, by a direct personal explanation with reference to an actual picture of what the artist was aiming at, has often profound effect on people who have formerly had perhaps a vague liking for pictures but little active interest. Only the other day a spectator said that at the age of 30, she had found a new and fascinating interest in life just from listening to one of the Institute's guide-lecturers at an "Art for the People" exhibition.

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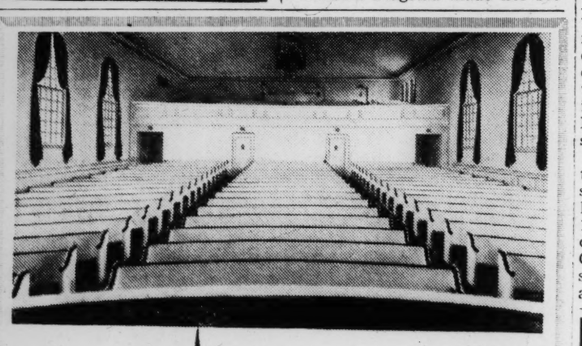

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Our Schools and National Defense—A Challenge

As Teachers Let Us Take a Serious Inventory

By James Laidlaw Heggie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the American way of living is challenged as never before in our history. Regardless of who wins in the present European conflict, regardless of how long the battle rages, regardless of whether or not we enter the war as active belligerents, our future will probably be vastly different from what we have known in the past. Our task is to insure the continuance and growth of democracy within our borders whatever changes may come in the world. As educators and parents we are interested in the question: What can the schools do to prepare our youth for this work in the years ahead?

This preparation is vital to our national well-being. It is an important part in our defense.

First and most important, our schools can instil in our young people a finer and a higher conception of the democratic way of life.

As we all know, the present war is really a contest between different ideals. Now, ideals exist in the realm of thought. Therefore, this war will be won finally not in the air, not on the sea, nor on the land, but in the thinking of the nations. Our schools are, therefore, our first line of defense in that their most important job is to train students to think honestly and independently. Clear thinking about and faith in democracy are necessary to keep it alive.

Our present democracy is a human attempt to approximate the ideal and, as all human approximations, falls far short. Opponents of democracy play up this failure. They stress their own efficiency and challenge—both of which appeal to young people. They mock the worth of those common folk who respect the democratic way of life and seek to live in brotherly understanding with their neighbors. Here is the greatest danger to our future; we must not lose faith in the dignity of the common man, for without this there is no democracy.

Dignity of the Common Man

Perhaps it is here education has failed most, for teachers have stressed individual differences to the detriment of certain groups. The scholastically able have been held up as models for all to follow. The mechanically and clerically minded have been slighted. Pupils of ability who might show great interest in mechanics have been persuaded, both by teachers and parents, to pursue purely intellectual activities, as if to be a good mechanic were wasting precious talents. That this policy has worked to our industrial harm is evident in the dangerous lack of trained mechanics so badly needed in our national crisis. But more than this lack has been the building up of undemocratic points of view. We have undermined this dignity of the common man. We have helped to break the unity of the social order. We have built up the feeling of class distinction, which is the antithesis of what America should stand for. We must again teach and practice true democracy.

The schools' second job in meeting the challenge of the future is to insist upon individuals' accepting responsibility for themselves and toward the group.

Learning to Do Hard Tasks

For years there has been a consistent weakening of what may be called the pioneer approach to problems. Instead of setting up a challenging but varied program to suit all types in our schools and then holding pupils up to their ability—which is what I believe our respected Founding Fathers would have done—we have chosen to take the easy way. Indirect gamboling among the pleasant fringes of learning has more often been our course. Naturally, with the increase in enrollment in our schools, standards and requirements must be different from what they were. But we can still have honest, straightforward work. In many of our schools, we no longer have such. Mere attendance is sometimes enough to insure being graduated. The best the individual has to give often goes unchallenged. Our concern has even been to see that the individual is happy through indulgence, not through achievement. This condition is not the result of conscious desire on the part of administrators, but has come through misinterpretation of the findings of educational scientists. These scientists have taught that pupils learn best through joyous activity. This is quite correct. However, we have stressed the joyous activity rather than the learning.

We shall all have to work harder in the future. Our schools must see that our young people experience the joy and adventure of taking on a hard task and doing it. America cannot prove its right to an important place in the world until we have done this.

The third, but by no means the least, of the jobs our schools must do is to keep alive an idealistic point of view toward the future. The day must come when the nations shall live in harmony and co-operation under international law. But that day can never come until men look forward to it in confidence and longing. It is interesting in this connection to ponder the words of David Starr Jordan spoken during the dark days of the first World War. He said, "War and not peace is the negation. Peace is the duration of law." Let those of us privileged in these meaningful moments in history to work with youth, uphold law and order in international as well as national events. Let us not permit world cynicism to make us stress the negative.

The future is big with opportunity. America's schools face their greatest responsibility. With courage and vision, they will not fail. Indeed, they dare not fail.

They All Sing a Song-O, in Approved Gilbert and Sullivan Style

Wycliffe College students in a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeoman of the Guard." This particular performance was long enough ago so that probably many of these actors and "actresses" are now serving in the war. But we believe that if they happen to look back to days at Wycliffe College they will count among the really good times there the hours spent putting on that Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Schools on both sides of the Atlantic have put on many of these operas, sometimes one a year. And how grand to hear the music hummed and sung all over the ground for those weeks ahead! If the "Yeoman" is one of your favorites, you probably can easily recognize Jack Point, Phoebe, Dame Carruthers, Colonel Fairfax, and others. Wycliffe College, an English Public School, reports that owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, the School is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, Wales.

P. T. A. Study of Schools for a Democracy

Handbook for Parents Being Widely Used by Schools and Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The book, "Schools for Democracy" intended originally to explain to mothers, fathers, and teachers just how the public school fits into a democracy has proved so useful and popular that it is now being adopted as a textbook for high school and college students in many states, according to reports coming into the National Congress of Parents and Teachers here. ("Schools for Democracy," compiled by Charl Ormond Williams and Frank W. Hubbard. Published by National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago.)

The first edition of this little red and gold volume was quickly exhausted, it is reported, since many of the more than 3,400,000 members of the parent-teacher organization are using it as a basis for study. The book is believed by educators to be outstanding in telling its story of the "whence, wherefore, why, and how of the American public schools as they relate to the democratic system." To the uninitiated it explains how the schools came to be, what they are trying to do, and what achievements lie ahead for democratic education. Each of its 14 chapters is written by an expert in some phase of education.

"To learn of educational pioneering from colonial days to the present is to learn of democratic ideals in the making," declares Charl Ormond Williams. Pointing out that in no other country in the world do people have so much voice in the conduct of their schools as in the United States, Miss Williams urges the need for knowing more about the scope of the public school system in a democracy. The aim of the book, she says, is to arouse a more active and appreciative loyalty to the American public school system, and through it to the ideals of democracy.

An Active Creative Attitude

The development of a challenging conception of "the perspectives and potentialities of democracy in the United States today" is urged by one of the writers, George S. Counts, a member of the Educational Policies Commission, and professor at Columbia University. More is required of youth than an informed and critical understanding of the past and present, he declares, or a passive acceptance of the Bill of Rights, and an abstract acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man. "An active and creative attitude is needed," he points out, "a living and heroic spirit, a positive sense of social obligation, an eagerness to improve society, a faith in both the ends and means of democracy."

Dr. Counts urges us not to overlook the historic fact that democracy did not enter the world under the aegis of neutrality but through the militant assertion of a set of values. If these are to continue to live amid the clash of conflicting systems, they will again have to receive the enthusiastic support of youth, he says. This means, he goes on to say, that the school must enlist the energies and talents of the rising generation in a program dedicated to conserving and reinforcing the great cultural pattern of democracy.

Aaron Kline, principal of one of the Chicago public schools, writes in his chapter on "The Public School and Other Community Educational Resources" that the job of educating the youth is the co-operative job of the school, home, church, and community. And he further points out that "The American school is as good or as poor as the community wants it to be," and the community is also as good or as bad as the majority of the citizens want it to be. Hence he concludes that as the young people grow to adulthood what they do, and the outlook they have on life is the product of all of the influences to which each has been exposed.

Lifelong Learning

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, urges "lighting up the schoolhouses in the evening" for the people in the neighborhood to study in classes or to hold meetings for discussions to promote a basic civic intelligence. Some 78 adult education councils now working with local schools and colleges, he declares, are urging increasing development of free public education for adults. "Lifelong Learning" is his subject.

Other chapters deal with making teaching a profession, how public education is organized and administered, the Parent-Teacher Association, a modern school plant for modern education, paying for public schools, federal responsibility for public education, and the library and the public school.

M. R. Z.

Community Aid For Youth

In many places, youth who are unable to find work are continuing in school for longer periods than would otherwise be the case, as will readily be apparent to those who compare present enrollments in their local high schools with the enrollments of 1929. To meet the needs of this influx of students, high schools and local junior colleges have had to modify their programs in many respects and should be encouraged to make even more radical changes. Junior colleges have greatly expanded, many high schools have postgraduate students, and some high schools are beginning to provide special flexible programs to meet the need of their graduates for part-time or short-term instruction and training while they await their chance for employment. A related type of new activity consists of part-time instruction for both graduates and nongraduates who have secured part-time work with the National Youth Administration or in private employment. All of these ways in which schools may be adapted to the needs of the present situation of widespread youth unemployment should be given greatly increased emphasis in community action.

American Youth Commission

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The Home Forum

Swedish Seeds From A Scottish Garden

WHEN A GARDEN is planted—especially a garden that is planted to words—there is no predicting how far-flung will fall its seeds, and where they will take root. Margaret Williamson looks at a Gloucester garden and a Scottish garden comes to flower in her memory. And for us, scattered across continents yet joined by a sentence, spring up unrecorded plots of flowering earth which we have known.

For me, I think it was that "misty blue sea" which brought it back—not just the garden at twilight, but the whole beloved day, borrowed from an idyll untellable.

Untellable, because it was a day lived without words, knowing no picket fence of words, no wall or barrier of words, in which thoughts and meanings rose up and spread, intangible as smoke.

* * *

You see, they spoke little English and I spoke no Swedish. And yet as long as I live I shall be remembering things they told me. Sev and I met on the slippery surface of a little French; Per had studied long ago at Uppsala University, but now his English was a thrifty, careful quantity. Thoughts had to be measured out in thimblefuls of words. A dram of words to weigh an idea's pounds!

So you can see that what we said to each other was really a kind of osmosis, a patient penetrating. But we did understand each other's huge good nature, and our friendliness and willingness, and we all understood the day, which was speaking a lovely language all its own.

We had ridden all day down through Skåne; we had stopped to see a peasant wedding in Norra Rurrem, where our great-great-grandfather's portrait beams down from the wall of the little white fifteenth-century country church; we had sat primly paying calls; we had dived off rocks and swam, screaming with chilled joy; we had had twenty kinds of cakes under an ancient cherry tree; and now, in the late afternoon, we were driving along in their little car, happy and close and singing unitedly, for there are songs which *everyone* knows without benefit of language—the air of the second movement of the Fifth Symphony, Finlandia, the Doxology.

* * *

I had no idea where we were going. I was an infant without vote; my hand was held trustingly in the grasp of my elders, and they took me to the best possible places for appointments with delight. It is a way to live a day, a tiny blueprint to hint how living-by-faith may be, when we have learned enough not to know too much.

Now, suddenly, we whirled through tall iron gates, and around a gravel drive to an imposing château, of faded pink brick with windows looking out to sea. Cheerful servants came running out to help, and a white-haired woman at the top of the steps was unaffectedly glad to see us. Having no negotiable word, she kissed me a greeting, and the children curtsied, and I could see that we had arrived at a place where we were well loved: even I, who was only an ancestral name which happens to be worn *this* generation by a friendly American.

Sev and Per had told me about them, of course. Now I could understand the pantomime of Sev this noon, walking around with grand dame dignity, managing an imaginary train, looking at me through an invisible lorgnette. The Major, it was clear to me now, had been the original of Per's heel-clicking promenade, and those things he had insisted on indicating on his shoulders were not angel's wings but epaulets! There were no epaulets here, for this was their vacation home, and the Major now was only a bright-eyed boatsman, who took us sailing before dinner.

Sev, still in her trim slacks, indicated by a whirling frou-frou around her ankles and a general daintiness of wrist and hand, that I was to put on evening clothes. For the sake of America's reputation!

* * *

Dinner is the same in any language, except that in Sweden the sentences are longer, with more modifying clauses and flavorful punctuation. But, after dinner, we went to see the garden.

Down across the lawns, through the clipped boxwood trees, over hills and cliffs amazingly landscaped, we went, and all of them explained to me and laughed at me and made me feel happily original in ignorance. And then suddenly we came upon the ruined château, standing at the top of a hill, majestically tragic with windows opening both ways to show sky. Here was tall-towered dignity, crumbled but not lost.

* * *

But that wasn't what we had come to see, although we looked up at it with whispers of respect. It was the garden we were visiting, the walled, lovely garden, built by some ancestor as a valentine to his lady. The wall above the Baltic was high and thick, but there were long slits built into it, so one could stand on a stone and look out.

But the flowers, Per managed to tell me, must be kept from thinking about the sea, because flowers belong on land, and must do no useless yearning. There were masses of flowers, and some of their names I know.

Their names, but not their colors, because, as one immediately notices, there is a high-pitched, ultra-violet color about Scandinavian flowers not quite like flowers of the other worlds. They are piquantly off-key, like haunting Debussy melody. Blue shimmers off-spectrum into high violet; pink is tautened, as Van Gogh loved to see it; yellow is a sharp scimitar of surprise, somewhere between viridian and sulphur.

* * *

There were niches cut in the wall, where two could sit, if two cared to sit close, as two most probably did care. Growing within bending-reach of the seats were what Sev told me were "geepsy flowers," who would tell one's fortune and never ask to have the palm crossed with silver. The "geepsies," as of course you have guessed, were daisies waiting to say "he loves me, he loves me not."

At the back of the garden, making a motherly wall of itself, was the linden tree. The oldest in the world, Per said solemnly, and he wrote its age, which had three extravagant zeros, with a stick on the ground. But I knew what he meant; not a figure, merely a not-too-constricting synonym for agelessness.

"Always," he said. "Forever"; with passionate disregard for the troublesome v and w.

And surely it looked as if it were bounded in the past by always and in the future by forever, for its roots held the whole large garden in their arms, and could have held several gardens, and its branches towered into the twilight, describing a magnificent radius. And when we encircled its trunk six of us had to stand with arms outstretched and Sev and Per couldn't quite touch fingertips.

"It is a muzzer-tree," Per said, and surely it was, an indulgent, ancient mother of the earth.

* * *

But who kept such a garden, these days? Who *owns* it, who cares for it? I exhausted pantomime, asking the question. They asked each other courteously, with tentative eyebrows; and then, suddenly, they knew what I meant. Why, all of us, they cried, sweeping their arms around the whole countryside. All of us. The little farmers, the gardeners on the big estates, the boys and girls coming home from swimming, coming home from school. All of us own it, and we stop and work in it whenever we have an hour. We weed and transplant and cut back, and we keep it from yearning for its past, or looking out to sea, or being lonely.

* * *

I remember when we walked home through the eleven o'clock twilight, Per was talking about infinity, and this is what he said, slowly and carefully, weighing out those drams of words.

"Everything real has seeds in itself. Everything sends out seeds that keep growing and sending out seeds."

Even gardens we have never seen, even those gardens planted only in words for us, have sent out seeds, and seeds, and seeds.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by James Sawders

DRYING WHEAT ON RACKS IN NORTHERN SWEDEN

IN THE PROVINCE of Vesterbotten, in northern Sweden, where this wheat was grown, primitive methods are still used. Small farms of less than forty acres, worked by the peasant owners, are the rule. Here may be seen the farmer and his wife spreading their wheat crop to dry on the traditional racks made necessary by the customary excessive rainfall in this region during the latter part of the short summer. Scarcely four months without frost may be expected in this part of the country, but the long summer daylight gives intensive growing time. Sweden has made remarkable progress in supplying her own needs in grain, and has even been able to export her excellent seed wheat to England.

Negative for Camera Study

The sea is a glass, darkly bright
with the brilliance of sun against darkness
of storm,
the arched thunderheads of clouds limned
with white fire,
a sole pelican dark against fiery blue.

A reversal of colors, a noontide dream:
the sea in one sector splintered with light
and in another combed with the smoky
curtain of rain,
the clouds opening fanwise, closing the sun.

And now the sudden explosion of rain,
pitting the waves, hissing on decks, and as
suddenly gone,
reversing, leaving the sea shining, decks
steaming,
the cloud shadows fading on glass-bright
swells.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Preliminary To A Southern Cruise

THERE HAVE BEEN other animate warnings of fall's advent. The birds have been foretelling it for weeks.

Althea and I should have known, when the downy woodpecker brought his first sooty fledgling to the suet rack, that summer was waning. Four generations of his tribe have been fed from that free lunch counter. Undoubtedly, by now it is regarded as a woodpecker heirloom. Althea looks with particular fondness on the downy and his children, for they exemplify stalwart avian feminism.

No other female bird, to my knowledge, leaves the care and feeding of infants so wholly to father. I cannot tell how mother occupies herself when the eggs have been hatched and her brood has learned the rudiments of flight. It may be that she lectures far and wide on home economics.

I do know, though, that the youthful downy who clings to the rack and squeaks plaintively for suet crumbs always is accompanied and served by his male parent. Father is worn and dingy. His plumage is soiled, his proud red crown has faded to a dirty crimson. I think I see, too, a desperate look in his eye as though he had discovered, along with uncounted millions of his sex, that the readjustments demanded by marriage are onerous and oppressive.

Yet, next spring, with a brave new suit of black and white and a passionately glowing tuft of scarlet, he will scuttle with harsh clamor up a locust trunk in pursuit of a wife once more. The pattern of life is dismayingly constant for all its possessors.

Bird-song, too, has ceased, now that romance has been wholly spent, until another spring rolls around. Before the mid-August rain, hermit thrushes still chanted at dawn and sunset. Downpour has silenced them. At dusk, the whippoorwill still calls, but briefly and unevenly, as though the mechanism that had kept him persistently vocal each night since April at last were running down.

The time of rugged individualism is over for all our migratory birds. Social barriers have relaxed, too. Conglomerate groups of robins and flickers, bluebirds and sparrows assemble in our mowings or ramble through our locusts, more for companionship, I think, than with any immediate intention of travel. On the bare peak of our tallest hill, where the wind blows free, barnswallows are training their young for a South American cruise.

I sit with my dogs in the afternoon and watch the flying school. Fleet blue and chestnut bodies scribble arabesques upon the sky. They dive and soar, glide and swing with soft twitterings and the glitter of perfect wings. I can tell the elders from the novices only when, with a miraculous fluttering pause in midair, a parent thrusts captured insects into a child's mouth and then flies on. The small, shining shapes, their grace and freedom of movement lift my heart.—From "The Circling Year," by FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

"My grace is sufficient for thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN WE TURN to God, eternal Mind, for help in solving daily problems, we enter upon a way of sure deliverance from our difficulties, regardless of how baffling they may appear to be. This simple and direct way is a wholly spiritual process, leading us out of belief in the reality of mortal discord into higher thinking, whereby we discover God to be All-in-all. The calm and clear assurance given to the Apostle Paul has echoed helpfully through the ages, and will continue to bless and comfort mankind (II Corinthians 12:9): "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." This tender promise covers every human need.

The spiritual creation, which God pronounced "very good," has never been invaded by evil, and our God-given ability to grasp and demonstrate this truth cannot be thwarted or obscured. The eternal law of peace and righteousness, established and maintained in all its perfection by infinite Mind, God, stands inviolable, for everyone to comprehend and demonstrate.

Christian Scientists learn through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy to distinguish in their thinking between the true and the false, the real and the unreal, the harmonious and the discordant. They strive to follow the example of the Master, whose healing work was based upon his knowledge of God as the Supreme Being. The divine Principle of the Christ-idea remains for all who will to understand and use.

The revelation of Christian Science offers definite proof that material existence, with its seeming dangers and difficulties, is but an objective state of so-called mortal mind. This divine Science is showing men how to replace carnal illusions with divine realities. It insists that all false concepts are but mesmeric delusions; that the apparent woes of mankind are the results of believing in the reality of that which is actually non-existent. To call error something is to classify it falsely. Error is not something; it is merely erroneous belief.

Every true idea is spiritual, perfect, eternal. Through the process of correcting wrong thinking we can realize and prove in ever-increasing measure the all-heartening truth that nothing has ever happened to disturb the eternal harmony of God's spiritual creation. In exact proportion to our understanding and acceptance of this undeniable truth is our demonstration of harmony in daily living. No question is too perplexing for solution when thought is consciously allied to divine intelligence. Because Truth is true, it can always be demonstrated.

One who had been a student of Christian Science for many years became concerned when a so-called serious disease appeared to manifest itself. Immediately a more consecrated study of the Bible and of the teachings of Christian Science was entered upon; but the condition seemed to become worse. Suddenly, as when a cloud disperses and reveals the sun, there came to the student a revelation of the truth contained in two statements on page 335 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy: "Reality is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal. Nothing unspiritual can be real, harmonious, or eternal." The vision of God's allness suddenly became clear and shining. The student realized that what she had been fearing was entirely unreal, because God had not created it; that the condition which had seemed to be so real was actually not present. Within a short time following this clear revelation of God's allness, the physical evidence of inharmony disappeared, and permanent healing resulted.

It is obvious that if inharmony were real, nothing could destroy it. Certain it is that what God has created is forever perfect and harmonious, and perception of this spiritual fact destroys the fear of any claim of the carnal mind. Reality is eternal, and cannot be effaced or destroyed. Regardless of what the situation in which one finds himself may seem to be, even if it be apparently perilous and terrifying, God, good, is eternally present to heal and save.

The battle is never ours; it is always God's. When we seem to be hemmed in by barriers of false sense and nameless fears, then is the time to listen quietly for God's commands. "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way," we read on page 454 of Science and Health. God's grace will forever be sufficient to heal every aching heart, to still the tempest and command the wave. In the Bible and in Science and Health the way is made clear whereby one may unsee all materiality and evil, not only for oneself, but for all mankind. We can be "quiet from fear of evil," in accordance with the Scriptural promise (Proverbs 1:33), as we perceive, in constantly increasing measure, that good alone is real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Min nåd är dig nog"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

NÄR VI VÄNDA oss till Gud, det eviga Sinnet, för att få hjälp att lösa våra dagliga problem, då komma vi in på en väg till säker befrielse från våra svårigheter, oavsett hur bedrägliga de än må synas vara. Denna enkla och raka väg utgör ett helt andligt tillvägagångssätt, som leder oss ut ur tron på verkligheten av dödlig disharmoni och fram till ett mer upphöjt tänkande, varigenom vi upptäcka, att Gud är Allt-i-allt. Den lugna och klara försäkran, som gavs åt aposteln Paulus, har hjälpande återljudit tiderna igenom och skall fortfara att välsigna och trösta mänskligheten. Den lyder sålunda (2 Kor. 12:9): "Min nåd är dig nog, ty kraften fullkomnas i svaghet." Detta kärleksfulla löfte täcker varje mänskligt behov.

I den andliga skapelsen, som Gud förklarade vara "mycket god", har det onda aldrig gjort något intrång, och vår av Gud givna förmåga att fatta och demonstrera denna sanning kan icke omintetgöras eller fördunklas. Fridens och rättfärdighetens eviga lag, som i hela sin fullkomlighet är stadfäst och vidmakthållen av det oändliga Sinnet, Gud, förbliver okränkbar för envar att förstå och demonstrera.

Christian Scientister lära genom Mary Baker Eddys förkunnelse att i sitt tänkande skilja mellan det sanna och det falska, det verkliga och det overkliga, det harmoniska och det disharmoniska. De sträva efter att följa Mästarens exempel. Hans helandearbete var grundat på kunskapen om Gud såsom det högsta Varat. Kristusidéns gudomliga Princip förblir tillgänglig att förstå och bruka för alla som vilja det.

Uppenbarelsen av Kristen Vetenskap erbjuder ett avgörande bevis på att den materiella tillvaron med dess skenbara faror och svårigheter endast är ett det så kallade dödliga sinnets objektiva tillstånd. Denna gudomliga Vetenskap visar människorna, hur de skola utbyta köttsliga illusioner mot gudomliga verkligheter. Den vidhåller, att alla felaktiga begrepp endast äro ett mesmeristiskt bedrägeri: att människornas synbara lidanden äro resultaten av tron på verkligheten av det som i själva verket icke existerar. Att kalla villfarelsen för någonting är att klassificera den felaktigt. Villfarelsen är icke någonting; den är endast en felaktig föreställning.

Varje sann idé är andlig, fullkomlig, evig. Genom att rätta felaktigt tänkande, kunna vi i allt högre grad förverkliga och bevisa den allt upplivande sanningen, att ingenting någonsin inträffat, som kunnat störa den eviga harmonien i Guds andliga skapelse. I exakt förhållande till vår förståelse och vårt mottagande av denna obestridliga sanning står vår demonstration av harmoni i det dagliga livet. Ingen fråga är så invecklad, att den ej kan lösas, när tanken är medvetet förbunden med gudomlig intelligens. Emedan Sanningen är sann, kan den alltid demonstreras.

En person, som under många år studerat Kristen Vetenskap, blev orolig, när en så kallad allvarsam sjukdom tycktes manifestera sig. Omedelbart började hon ett mer nelgat studium av Bibeln och Kristen Vetenskap, men tillståndet föreföll dock att förvärras. Plötsligt, liksom när ett moln skingras och solen åter visar sig, kom till denna lärjunge uppenbarelsen av den sanning, som innefattas i två yttranden på sid. 335 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Verkligheten är andlig, harmonisk, oföränderlig, odödlig, gudomlig, evig. Intet oandligt kan vara verkligt, harmoniskt eller evigt." Visionen av Guds allhet blev plötsligt klar och strålande. Lärjungen insåg, att det hon fruktat var helt och hållet overkligt. emedan Gud icke skapat det, och att det tillstånd, som förefallit så verkligt, icke alls fanns till. Kort efter denna klara uppenbarelse av Guds allhet försvann det fysiska vittnesbördet om disharmoni, och ett varaktigt helande blev följden.

Det är tydligt, att om disharmonien vore verklig, kunde ingenting tillintetgöra den. Visst är, att det som Gud skapat är för evigt fullkomligt och harmoniskt, och uppfattandet av detta andliga faktum tillintetgör fruktan för varje det köttsliga sinnets krav. Verkligheten är evig och kan icke utplånas eller tillintetgöras. Hurudan den situation i vilken man befinner sig än må tyckas vara, till och med om den synes farlig och skrämmande, är dock Gud, det goda, för evigt närvarande för att hela och frälsa.

Striden är aldrig vår; den är alltid Guds. När vi tyckas vara inneslutna inom den falska förnimmelsens och den namnlösa fruktans stängsel, då är det tid att stilla lyssna efter Guds bud. "Kärleken inspirerar, upplyser, utstakar och visar vägen", så läsa vi på sid. 454 i *Science and Health*. Guds nåd skall för evigt vara nog att hela varje lidande hjärta, att stilla stormen och befalla över vågorna. I Bibeln och i *Science and Health* få vi tydligt veta, på vilket sätt vi skola kunna se igenom all materialitet och allt ont, icke endast för egen del, utan för hela mänskligheten. Vi kunna vara säkra "mot olyckans skräck" i enlighet med Skriftens löfte (Ords. 1:33), i den mån vi i ständigt ökad grad inse, att allenast det goda är verkligt.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

As Artists Must Sell Their Pictures

WHEN I FIRST saw his pictures in Paris I was walking through the exhibition with one of my friends, and we were delighted with them. No one else cared for them. They were called *"des tristes affaires."* I was in Couture's studio at that time. He cared nothing for them. I went to Barbizon, where Millet lived, stayed there for two years, and was with him all the time. I found him working in a cellar, three feet under ground, his pictures mildewing with the dampness, as there was no floor. That stuck in my crop, I tell you!

I bought as much of his work as I could; and after awhile the idea was started in Paris that a rich Englishman was buying up all his pictures; and the people there were alarmed, and began to come down and get what they could from him. It will give you some idea of the low prices at which his work at that time was sold to know that for "The Sheep-Shearers," the most expensive picture of his which I bought, I gave ninety dollars. He never touched any of the money, either. The man from whom he bought his colors had written him that he must either send him some money or a picture; so he set to work to complete this painting. When I saw it I knew that I must have it; so I paid the color-man ninety dollars, and took a receipt for his bill. When I thought the picture was done,—when anyone would have thought so,—he was still dissatisfied with the girl's left hand, which pulls back the fleece from the shears. It hadn't the right action, he thought, so he kept it ten days longer, and whenever I went to see him he was at work upon it. I asked him why he put no wrinkles or markings into the girl's cap. He said because he was trying to make it look like a tea-rose leaf!

And that was the man whom the critics call "careless and slovenly"! I wouldn't let them see my Millet drawings. Their dry eyes would burn holes right through them.

He had so little money in his life that he never owned a hundred-dollar bill until I gave him the money for one of his pictures. It was at the exhibition, and the government proposed to buy it for about fifty cents; but I was sure that Mr. B. would want it. So, when the exhibition was over, I carried it off, in its big frame, to my friend Hearn's studio,—I had none in Paris then,—and took B. there to look at it. Millet had told me that I might sell it for five hundred dollars, or less, perhaps it was. He had meant to sell it for more, but had become discouraged about it. When B. heard of the price he said, "That's little enough for it!" and took it. He did not pay for it immediately, for he was going into Holland, and had altered his money arrangements. I told Millet that the picture was sold; but, on hearing that the purchaser had not yet paid for it, and had left the country, he looked a little distrustful, for he didn't know B. as I did. At last the money came. When I handed it to him he did not say much; but he told me next day that he never had had a hundred-dollar bill before.—From "W. M. Hunt's Talks on Art," compiled by HELEN M. KNOWLTON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Rainbow's End

Storm's aftermath of beauty I have seen;
A verdant isle, in sea of sun-flecked sheen,
Arched by a rainbow, where the sea gulls fly
Like golden stars dropped from a jeweled
sky:
Island and sea in opalescent dress,
A miniature of smiling loveliness.

MARION J. COBB

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1940

Protection of Merrimack Valley From Floods Planned in This N. H. Area

Great Dam Is Started At Franklin Falls, N. H.

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., Sept. 14—Work on the Franklin Falls Dam two miles north of here, one of reservoirs located in New Hampshire to protect the Merrimack Valley from floods, has progressed to the point where motorists now can envisage the magnitude of the $7,883,000 undertaking and note progress of construction at that site.

It is estimated that on completion in June, 1942, the Franklin Falls Reservoir will provide an annual reduction in flood losses in the valley amounting to $474,000.

Preparation for construction has begun and forms have been built for the 22-foot concrete conduits, two of which will constitute the outlets for the Pemigewasset River under the control of eight gates at the intake end.

Laymen uninitiated in the details which mark a vast engineering job can visualize the result by picturing the material in this manner: If all the fill were placed on a plot of ground large enough for a house 40 feet square, the column of material would have to be nearly 10 miles high. If it were placed on an area the size of a city block, 400 feet square, it would appear as a huge block 500 feet high, or taller than Boston's Custom House.

Village Abandoned

Creation of the dam and reservoir will necessitate the abandonment of the present small village of Hill the population of which is 450. The village is located on the west bank of the river five miles above the dam. The village consists of 115 buildings housing about 125 families. Its main street will be covered by water to a depth of 65 feet when the reservoir is filled to the spillway weir.

Evacuation of the families is expected to be accomplished by March 1, 1941. Plans for the construction of a new village which will retain the name of Hill, have been completed and construction of a number of homes are under way at the new site which is about one-half mile west of the present village. Up to the present time 20 families in Hill have signified their intention to relocate in the new village; 11 families have moved or have made plans to locate in neighboring towns.

As the first unit of a system of flood control reservoirs for the Merrimack basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1936, the proposed dam will be of rolled earth fill with rock shell and toe. It will have a length of 1,750 feet at the top, a maximum height of 136 feet, and a top width of 35 feet, with an overall base width of 1,380 feet.

The embankment will contain about 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, with the center, or core, made of a clay-type material in order to prevent seepage of water through the embankment. The main portion of the dam is to be of a stable sandy material.

The outer slopes of the dam are to be provided with layers of sand, gravel and rock in definite proportions in order to prevent surface erosion and washing out of materials.

The reservoir created by the dam will have a drainage area of 1,000 square miles, which is approximately one-fifth of the total drainage area of the Merrimack River at its mouth. Normally the reservoir will be empty, but when filled to the spillway lip by flood waters, the pool created will be equivalent to 55,000,000,000 gallons, will cover an area of 2,950 acres, and will extend upstream from the dam a distance of 12 miles, with a maximum depth of 115 feet at the dam.

Although the construction of the embankment itself is a task of considerable magnitude, it accounts for only a little more than half of the total cost of the dam. Besides the embankment, there are required concrete outlet conduits, a concrete spillway weir, eight control gates below an operating house, and many minor features such as a service bridge to the gatehouse, an access road and settlement gauges.

If the flow of the river were blocked completely, the reservoir would soon be filled by the normal flow of the river and no storage would be provided for flood periods. Since the purpose of the project is to hold the stream flow below the dam within safe limits, the outlet capacity is made just large enough to pass the normal flow of the stream. This is the purpose of the two conduits, each equivalent to a pipe 22 feet in diameter.

Spillway Provided

To make the structure safe against possible overtopping of the dam and consequent erosion of the earthwork, a spillway 550 feet wide, with concrete retaining walls and located in rock, is provided so that extreme flows may be passed with safety. The spillway is analogous to the overflow provisions of an ordinary bathtub or washbasin.

It does not come into action until the reservoir has been filled to about 90 feet. At that time the water surface is still 27 feet below the top of the earth embankment. Even if a flood 50 per cent greater than the largest considered possible should occur, the spillway would be able to pass the flow without causing the water level to rise any more than within five feet of the top of the dam.

The contract cost of the Franklin Falls Dam will be about $4,350,000 and the total cost of the entire project, including purchase of land, buildings, relocation of highways, utility lines, etc., is estimated to amount to $7,883,000, all of which will be borne by the Federal Government.

Second in the series in the Merrimack Valley project is the Blackwater Reservoir, on the Blackwater River, near Webster, N. H., the dam for which is also under construction. The three remaining reservoirs for which plans have not yet been completed are to be located in the Contoocook Valley, second largest tributary to the Merrimack.

Blackington

Scenes at Franklin Falls and Town of Hill

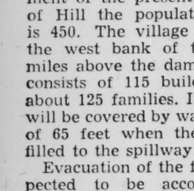
Upper: Panorama of the Franklin Falls dam site looking downstream on the Pemigewasset River. Outline shows shape and location of dam which is 1,750 feet across and 136 feet high. The flow of the river will be handled through two 22-foot conduits in the flood control tower and the spillway will take care of high water.

Lower: At left visitors scan real estate offerings and sites on a bulletin board poster of the new village of Hill, N. H. At right the Main Street and Post Office in Hill, N. H., which must be evacuated. This street will be 65 feet under water when the big reservoir is finished in June, 1942.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer today; increasing cloudiness tonight with slight showers Sunday. Gentle variable winds.



All New England: Fair today; showers and cooler tomorrow.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate west backing to southeast or south winds, and fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	71	New Orleans	67	80
Chicago	52	78	New York	50	70
Kansas City	60	82	Norfolk	65	70
Los Angeles	54	83	Philadelphia	54	72
Miami	77	88	San Francisco	62	75
Minneapolis	48	70	Washington	54	75

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., September 14.
B—Maximum, September 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:53 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 11:17 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:34 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Monday, 11:55 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:26 p. m., Saturday. Light all vehicles by 7:24 p. m., Sunday.

Hot Luncheons For 1,500 Pupils

Hot and nourishing lunches will be supplied to more than 1,500 needy Greater Boston school children in 10 Boston schools as a result of co-operation between the Work Projects Administration, the Boston School Committee and the City, it is announced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The plan which is similar to the one tried last year with 100 selected children at the John J. Andrews school in South Boston was made sure when the Mayor agreed to a grant of $5,000 with the indication that another $5,000 would be available later in the season.

The plan will be operated with the WPA supplying the personnel, the School Committee supplying equipment, and the funds coming from a charity sports carnival, under the Mayor's sponsorship.

Schools Urged To Emphasize Mathematics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Of the familiar "three R's" readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic the last may become most important in collegiate as well as secondary school curricula if recommendations of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America in session here are carried out.

Upon recommendation of the War Preparedness Committee, of which Prof. Marston Morse of the Institute for Advanced Study is Chairman, resolutions have been adopted urging that all competent students in secondary schools take all the mathematics available and that additional courses, aimed to supply background for military needs, be added.

'Income Taxes in 1646?' 'Yes!' At Least So WPA Finds

Grumbling about your income tax payments? Cheer up! There were income taxes in Massachusetts nearly 300 years ago, says the WPA Historical Survey, and they have continued in some form or other ever since.

Back in 1646 the Massachusetts "Gennerall Courte," sitting at Boston, ruled that all craftsmen, tradesmen and others receiving an income from their labors, amounting to more than 18 pence (about 36 cents) a day, should pay into the public treasury three shillings, fourpence (about 83 cents) a year.

That part of the law pertaining to income taxes read in part: "and that every laborer, artificer, & handicraftsman that usually takes in summer time 18 pence per the day wages, or worke by the great (job), which by dew valluacion amounts to more than 18 pence per day, shall pay per ann (year) three shillings ffower pence unto the tresury over & besides the 20 pence before mentioned (tax on property), & for all others not particularly expressed, as smiths of all sorts, butchers, bakers, cookes, victuallers, &c., according to their retournes and incomings."

The first Federal income tax law was passed Aug. 5, 1861, the so-called Civil War income tax, by which three per cent was levied on all incomes over $800. Later amendments limited the three per cent tax to incomes from $600 to $10,000, with a five per cent duty on those over the latter figure. The law went out of operation in 1870, although collections continued to be made until 1873.

The next income tax law was passed in 1894, when $4,000 was set as the minimum taxable income, at a two per cent rate, followed by other tax legislation from time to time down to the present.

Income taxes of the modern sort were first levied in England in 1799, and other European countries followed suit in succeeding years.

Education Held Vital In Defense Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 14—Education has a vital part to play in State and National defense, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin declared in his address to the annual convocation of the Connecticut State Board of Education in New Britain Teachers College here today.

"Education is the very essence of democracy," Governor Baldwin said. "The forces which challenge democracy today, challenge education likewise."

Upon the teachers in Connecticut's schools and colleges, Governor Baldwin said, will devolve the task of "teaching democracy, teaching Americanism, and keeping that teaching pure."

National Guard Units Get Ready for Training

New England's rock-limned hills may not echo the even tread of marching feet on Monday morning, but there will be heard throughout the six States a business-like bustle of military preparations as the first National Guard units in this area join the Federal war forces and begin 12 months' training.

Six Coast Artillery units from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, totaling more than 7,000 men, will be first to mobilize under the Presidential proclamation which followed a recent act of Congress ordering out the Guard.

Although schedules call for movement of men to their positions on Monday, it was indicated today that Federal regulations requiring physical examination of all men before they enter training camps will delay the schedule. Massachusetts' famous First Corps Cadets, the 211th Coast Artillery unit, will not leave until Tuesday at the earliest, officers said today. Even then, the entire regiment is not expected to move. Plans today called for transfer of the Guardsmen by batteries, as medical teams complete examination.

Goes to Texas

The 211th is one of two New England units to go to Camp Hulen, Texas, after a short training period here. The 211th, an anti-aircraft unit, will train first at Bourne; the 197th New Hampshire, also antiaircraft, will assemble and train in Concord, N. H., for a brief period. Then both will go to Texas.

The other four units to be called up on Monday—all Coast Artillery—are the 241st Massachusetts, training for a year on Boston Harbor islands; the 240th Maine, to harbor defenses at Portland; the 242nd Connecticut to harbor defenses on Long Island Sound; and the 243rd Rhode Island to harbor defences in Narragansett Bay.

All units will assemble at arsenals or armories for physical examinations before embarking for training points.

United States Army officials at the Army Base in Boston have been busy for some time preparing for induction of Guard units into Federal forces. This week end saw no exception. Recruiting offices were busy signing up men to take the places of those expected to resign, or replace those who may be disqualified.

Vacancies Filled

Otherwise, vacancies will be filled by conscriptees, as and when—there seems no doubt about the if—the draft measure become law.

Federal officers are also thinking about the necessary cutting and streamlining that will have to be performed on several National Guard divisions, which have not kept abreast of Army developments in many respects.

What to do about the extra regiment left in National Guard divisions is one of the problems. The Army, in eliminating the brigade, a two-regiment unit, reduced divisions from two brigades to three regiments.

In order to clear up the confusion in the layman's thought about regiments, brigades, battalions and such terms, National Guard officials volunteered the following:

Roughly, a National Guard division consists of two infantry brigades and three artillery regiments, and several smaller units including signal corps, communications, quartermasters, military police and air corps. A brigade is divided into two regiments. A regiment is three times the size of a battalion which comprises three companies. A company is 78 men further divided into platoons, sections and finally squads. Batteries and troops are equivalent to companies.

New Uniforms

Some National Guard units will have to obtain new uniforms; the old wrap-around puttees are still in evidence in a few units and must be discarded for slacks and canvas leggings. There may have to be tactical changes.

Possibly included in the list slated for change is the one-time all-important footsoldier, the infantryman. Overnight, an infantry regiment may find itself mechanized for a tank division, or split up into light machine gun squads. Such was the discovery of Massachusetts' 110th, a cavalry regiment organized as guards of the Governors and a colorful parade unit, which will become a 155-millimeter howitzer regiment attached to some GHQ. There was a precedent for the action, however, as the horses gave way during the World War to machine guns.

Mobilization of Massachusetts' well-known Yankee Division, officially the 26th Division, is not expected until Dec. 1, although some believe it may see camp by the middle of October. This unit is also expected to double in size before Federal officers are satisfied to provide adequate expansion for tank divisions, formidability of which has become a byword since engagements between the European armies.

Entertainment Timetable for Metropolitan Boston

Plays

Wilbur—
"Johnny Belinda," by Elmer Harris, featuring Louis Hector, Helen Craig and Horace McNally. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Sept 21.)

Films in Boston

Fenway—
"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carillo. 12:55, 3:55, 7:25, 10:20. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 2:30, 6:10, 9:00.

Fine Arts—
"They Were Five," featuring Jean Gabin. 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time." 1:25, 3:25, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—
"Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 6:30, 10. "Our Town," featuring William Holden. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Lea Carrillo. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO Boston—
"Laughing at Danger," with Frankie Darro. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:15. "Stage to Chino," with George O'Brien. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Stage Show: 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

State—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lemarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade"; Donald Duck, Fishing in Hawaii, Hollywood's Best Juveniles, Pete Smith, Three Stooges, latest war news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay—
"Rhythm on the River," starring Bing Crosby. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Telepix—
"Young America Flies," "Sights of London," "Betty Hutton—Jitterbug No. 1," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," "Dustbowl Emigrants," Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy's Hand," with Peggy Moran and Dick Foran. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "The Leather Pushers," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Queen of Destiny," with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Light of Western Stars," "Laughing at Danger." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "They Drive by Night," G. Raft-Ann Sheridan. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland-J. Lynn 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy-R. Johnson. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Lillian Russell," Alice Faye-H. Fonda. "Son of the Navy," James Dunn. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mortal Storm," M. Sullavan-J. Stewart. "Biscuit Eater." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Maryland," Walter Brennan-John Payne. 1:40 and 7:50. "New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy. 3:20 and 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "New Moon," with Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Maryland." 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Island of Doomed Men." 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Stage-Coach War." Continuous, 1:00 to 11.
Harvard: "Turnabout," Carole-Landis-A. Menjou. "Untamed," Ray Milland-Pat Morison. 2 and 8.
University: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Anne of Windy Poplars." Anne Shirley-James Ellison. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "They Drive by Night," 3:02, 6:14, 9:36; "Maryland," 1:15, 4:42, 7:49.
Dorchester: "Private Affairs." "Men Without Souls." 2, 7 and 11.
Franklin Park: "They Drive by Night," 3:30, 9:30; "Maryland," 1:55 and 8:10.
Strand: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," 3:16, 6:33, 9:31; "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:55, 5:12, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Untamed." "Florian." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Edison the Man," :316 6:15, 9:17; "Those Were the Days," 2:00, 5:02, 8:01.
Park: "Primrose Path," "Forty Little Mothers." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Untamed." 2:58, 5:23, 9:48. "Florian." 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 9:15. "Turnabout," A Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bill of Divorcement," Maureen O'Hara-A. Menjou. 2:30, 8:15. "Shooting High." Jane Withers. 4 and 9:45.

MALDEN — Maplewood: "Information Please." 1:55, 4:59, 8. "Adventures Red Ryder No. 2." 2:05, 5:09, 8:10. "Texas Stage Coach" 2:25, 5:29, 8:30. "Courageous Dr. Christian." 3:36, 6:40, 9:41.
Granada: "Mystery Sea Raider," Henry Wilcoxon-Carole Landis. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "The Captain Is a Lady," Charles Coburn-Marjorie Main. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott-Kay Francis. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Orpheum: "Brother Orchid." "Phantom Raiders." Walter Pidgeon. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30, 5:01. "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." 2:57, 6:28, 9:29.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ghost Breakers." "Three Faces West." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "All This and Heaven Too." "Sandy Is a Lady." 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All This and Heaven Too." "Fugitive From Justice." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pride and Prejudice." "Mystery Sea Raider." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "All This and Heaven Too." "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maryland." Fay Bainter-W. Brennan. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 1:30 and 8

NORWOOD—"South of Pago, Pago." Victor McLagan, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff. 2 and 6:30.

QUINCY— Quincy: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." "Outside the Three Mile Limit." Jack Holt.
Strand: "They Drive By Night." George Raft. "The Boys from Syracuse," Martha Raye, Allan Jones, Joe Penner.

REVERE—Boulevard. "Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones—M. Raye. 2:00, 8:00. "South to Karanga." Charles Bickford. 3:46, 9:46.
Revere: "Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones-M. Raye. 3:32, 9:32. "South to Karanga." Charles Bickford 2:15, 8:15.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan. "And One Was Beautiful," J. Muir. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Susan and God. "New Moon." N. Eddy. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Dark Command," and "Hidden Enemy." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Primrose Path" Ginger Rogers. "Gangs of Chicago." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Turnabout," A. Menjou-C. Landis. "Lucky Cisco Kid," Sesar Romero. 1:30; evenings 5:30 on.
Broadway: "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina-Richard Greene. "Rancho Grande." Gene Autry. 1:30, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Doctor Takes a Wife." 'Adventure in Diamonds." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Love, Honor and Oh Baby." Donald Woods. 2:09, 8:09. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 3:21 and 9:21.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All This and Heaven Too." "Queen of the Mob." 2 and 8.
Watertown Square: "Too Many Husbands." Jean Arthur—F. MacMurray. "Zanzibar." James Craig. 2 and 8:00

WAVERLY—Strand: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Rebecca." Joan Fontaine, J. Anderson and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON: "All This and Heaven Too." Bette Davis—Charles Boyer. "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ghost Breakers," Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 8:13. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 3:50, 6:40, 9:48.

Edison Rates Cut Announced

Savings up to 55 cents a month for 125,000 domestic users of Boston Edison Company electric service were anticipated today following the filing yesterday of a new rate schedule with the State Department of Public Utilities. The new rates become effective Oct. 1.

Total savings, including about 6,000 additional customers classed as "retail commercial" and "general wholesale," may reach $750,000 a year, officials of the company estimate.

Largest group of beneficiaries will be the residence users under rate B. In this group there will be a monthly saving of 35 cents for those with floor area in excess of 1,000 square feet and an additional saving up to 20 cents for those using more than 60 kilowatt hours per month at the five-cent per kilowatt hour rate.

In a statement released by Frank D. Comerford, President of the company, the new schedules were clarified as follows:

"1. In residence rate B we are making two revisions which will benefit 125,000 of the 340,000 customers served under this rate. The second block in this rate is reduced from 70 to 60 kilowatt hours. The area provision, which now applies in residences where floor space exceeds 1,000 square feet, will hereafter apply only where the area exceeds 1,500 square feet.

"2 In the retail commercial general rate A we are making a change which will benefit approximately 5,700 of the 55,000 commercial customers served under this rate. The change will be of particular advantage to customers making long-hour use of lighting and power equipment.

"3 In the general wholesale rate D-1 a combination of price changes with a revision in the method of determining the billing demand will result in lower annual bills, encourage seasonal loads and simplify the rate schedules. Approximately 300 customers, one-third of all our wholesale customers, are served under this rate.

"Minor changes have been made in some of the rates in the direction of simplicity and uniformity. In the rates not affected by changes in the cost of coal, there is introduced a new coal charge which will be effective only in the event of substantial increases in fuel costs."

The new rates follow a five-month study by the Department of Public Utilities and representatives of Boston Edison which was begun after Commissioner Richard D. Grant, of the D P. U. moved for an investigation of the company's rate structure.

Chinese Seen As Lacking In Vindictiveness

The stoicism of the Chinese people and their apparent lack of vindictiveness despite continued aggression by the Japanese were among the most striking impressions brought back from the war-torn empire by Miss Grace M. Boynton, a New England educator who just arrived in Boston from Peking.

"I was struck by the fact that both in occupied and free China I almost never heard an expression of hatred," said Miss Boynton, who is a professor of English in Yenching University under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. "This does not mean that hatred does not exist," she continued, "but the Chinese character does not seem to cultivate or to feed on it."

In addition to her academic work at Yenching University Miss Boynton has become an authority on Chinese gardens, about which she will give illustrated lectures as a means of securing aid for China relief work. She is, as well, a student of Chinese literature and drama and has translated into English many beautiful poems of the young Chinese poets.

Yenching University is a sister college of Harvard University, located about four miles outside of Peking city on one of the loveliest college campuses of China.

"Yenching University has a share in preserving the soul of China alive and of forwarding the Christian program of peace on earth good will among men," says Miss Boynton. It is one of two institutions in North China today fully staffed and equipped to give a sound and liberal higher education to Chinese youth. It is international in its sympathies. It holds to a high social and economic standard of life. The college servants are paid a living wage as prices rise.

Yenching University is religious in motives and ideals, adds Miss Boynton. The students show a greater interest in religion than ever before, putting aside both fear and hate. Yenching is playing a real and important part in building China's future.

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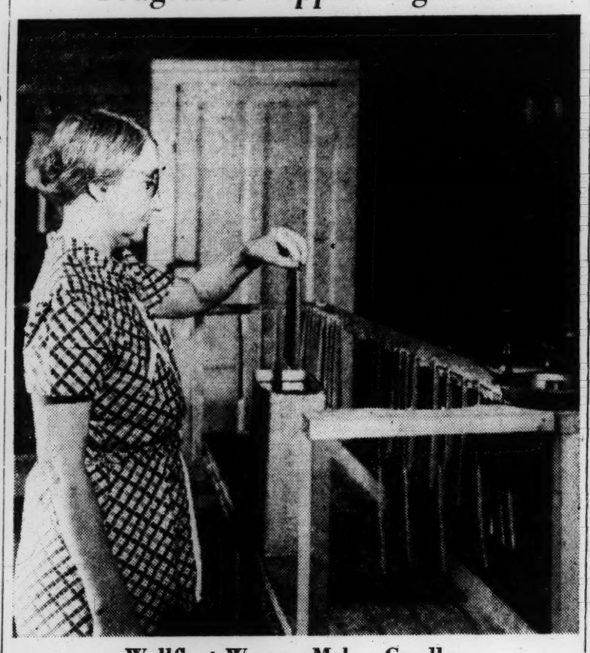

Wellfleet Woman Makes Candles

Mrs. Anna Bagley uses colonial methods for hand work on tapers which brings in substantial profits. Mrs. Bagley gathers her berries on Cape sand dunes, and makes her own sweet-smelling wax.

Cape Cod Has 'Sweet' Industry In Making of Bayberry Candles

WELLFLEET, Mass.—One of quaint Cape Cod's most interesting industries which attracts the interest of hundreds of tourists and summer residents from all over the United States is old-fashioned bayberry candle making.

In this town, near the tip of the Cape where the sand dunes are the most numerous and large quantities of bayberries are to be found, Mrs. Anna Bagley has been dipping this kind of candle for 15 years—in a little establishment on one of the town's back streets. A trip through Mrs. Bagley's quaint shop and a study of the crude colonial methods which she employs are interesting and pleasant experiences.

Berries Best After Frost

Bayberries for candle making, according to Mrs. Bagley, are best after the first frost of November. It is then that she goes to pick the berries.

After collecting a good supply of the tiny round green balls, she takes them to her shop where she puts them in a vat, adds water and stews them until they are ready to be put into a press. The wax from the berries runs into a pan at the bottom of the press. When the mixture is cold the hard wax rises to the top, leaving any water or other substance in the bottom of the pan. The wax is broken up, remelted and put into a dipping pan ready for the dipping operation.

70 Dippings by Hand for Some

The actual making of the candles is an interesting, but tedious procedure. Several wicks are attached to a long stick so that they hang perpendicular. The wicks are then dipped into the melted wax and the making of the candles is begun.

A seven-inch candle requires from 50 to 55 dips, and the 10-inch candles, which are the largest made at Mrs. Bagley's shop, require up to 70 separate dippings by hand. The candles shape themselves as they are dipped, and the wax runs to the bottom of each candle after it has been removed from the hot wax in the dipping pan. There are four wicks attached to each dipping stick or "wire," so that in a way candle dipping, even in the old days, was on a mass production basis. It is possible to dip four candles at one time.

The bayberry candle made on Cape Cod has a peculiar scent when burning. The odor can be duplicated no where else in the world, it is claimed, except when the candle is made from Cape Cod bayberries, which are abundant. During the summer months a small number of Cape Codders make their living in this industry, and the candles are sold not only to tourists, but sent all over the world.

Potato Crop Rises; Apples in Decline

New England's potato crop prospects show an improvement but a decline in apple crop prospects was indicated today by the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The potato crop, the Department said, was expected to total 55,339,000 bushels, compared with 48,247,000 bushels last year and with the ten-year average of 53,959,000 bushels. A total crop of 387,172,000 bushels was expected for the entire country, compared with 364,016,000 last year.

New England's apple crop was expected to total 5,752,000 bushels, compared with 7,531,000 last year and with a five-year average of 5,424,000.

Knudsen Assures Industries of N. E.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Respresentative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts has said William S. Knudsen, industrial co-ordinator for the National Defense Commission, had assured her proposals to construct government manufacturing plants in the Midwest would not create competition for Massachusetts industry.

Mrs. Rogers quoted Mr. Knudsen as saying existing plants in the Bay State were being given fair consideration in the placing of orders for direct contracts and sub-contracts. He added, Mrs. Rogers said, that Midwestern plants contemplated would not be equipped for work for which facilities were available in Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program, OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Dance Music from the Delphi Palast. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—J. Strauss's "Love Songs"; Concert Orchestra; News in English; Dance Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—The Week's Program. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Toyko—9:30 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:20 p. m.—"Friendly Quarrelers." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—10.30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change

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Week-End Speech Barrage Winds Up State Campaigns

Continued from Page 1

pal Court making his first bid for elective public office; William P. Husband, Jr., former State Bank Commissioner, and Leo D. Walsh, Assistant Director of Americanization in Boston. The contest is considered a "political toss-up."

Two major changes have taken place in the Republican campaign for Attorney General. First, Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, is making a strong last-minute drive, due partly to his activities in connection with the fraudulent signatures found on the nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor who has been barred from the ballot.

This case, in which Mr. McMasters and four others have been indicted for conspiracy in connection with the fraudulent signatures, has given Mr. Dewing an advantageous publicity "break."

Similarly William C. Crossley, District Attorney of Bristol County and other southern district counties, is showing considerable strength in the western part of Massachusetts. He is the Republican dean of Massachusetts District Attorneys, having been in office for 14 years.

Still accorded real victory chances are Clarence A. Barnes, 1938 nominee for the office; Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Representative George W. Roberts (R) of Boston. Michael A. Fredo, Italian-American Boston lawyer and the sixth candidate, in the field is making a plea for racial balance on the Republican ticket.

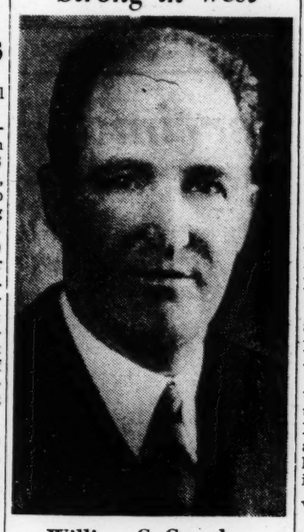
The Democratic Attorney General fray is a real free-for-all, with James H. Brennan, Boston, 1938 Lieutenant Governor nominee, still being considered the man to beat. However, numerous strong candidates are in the field, including Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston, John H. Backus, former Assistant Secretary to James M. Curley, when the latter was Governor; Joseph V. Carroll, Belmont, 1938 Democratic nominee for District Attorney in Middlesex County; Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, and Harold W. Sullivan, former Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County.

Other candidates, one of whom might spring a political surprise, are Miss Jeannette C. Chisholm, former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County and second woman in Massachusetts history to seek the Attorney General nomination; Joseph Finnegan, former Boston State Senator, and Edward A. Ryan, 1936 and 1938 Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress in the Fourth Congressional district.

Contests for the 15 positions of Representative in Congress are few in number, with the Republican fray in the Ninth district and the Democratic melee in the Eleventh district being considered the most bitterly fought.

In the Eleventh district Democratic struggle Representative Thomas A. Flaherty is campaigning for renomination against a field of 12 opponents, the major contenders being State Senator

Strong in West



William C. Crossley

The District Attorney of the Southern District of Massachusetts, including Bristol County, who is showing considerable strength in the western part of the state in his campaign for the Republican nomination for Attorney General.

Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston, State Representative George Leary of Boston, City Councillor James S. Coffey and John F. Cotter, runner-up to Mr. Flaherty in the 1938 Democratic primary. Senator Langone is showing surprising strength in this contest.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Golf Champion-	Bobby Bryne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Goldie White Presents..
3:15	ship Finals	Bobby Bryne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Cardinals baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30	National Amateur	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Campus Capers"; va-	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Golf Finals	Johnny Long's Orchestra	riety program	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	Library of Congress	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Musicale
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	Chamber Concert fea-	Cardinals baseball game	Consolairs
4:30	Piano and organ	Sport program	turing the Budapest	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	"This Is My Land"	Club Matinee: variety	String Quartet	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Concert Orchestra	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Jay Wesley, sports.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Crackpot College"	California Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	"Crackpot College"	California Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; talk	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	ment; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Talk; Music	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Political talk
6:45	The World Today	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Political talk	Talk; Dinner Music
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	European news	Political talk	News Service
7:30	"Master Works of	Political talk	Yvette, songs	Political talk	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Political talk	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Political talk	Variety program
8:15	quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk
8:30	"The Human Ad-	"Hollywood Tomorrow";	Truth or Consequences';	"Nobody's Children";	Russian Choir
8:45	venture"; war news	variety program	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Will Hudson's Orchestra	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Will Hudson's Orchestra	Henry Burr: Hoosier	Dick Shelton's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	Political talk	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	"On With the Dance"	ty's Orchestra	val: soloists; chorus;	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	Francis E. Kelly, politi-	"Station E-Z-R-A":	orchestra; Alfred Wal-	News Service
10:15	Sen. C. O. Andrews	cal talk	comedy sketch	lenstein, conductor	Don Meredith's Orch.
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	News Service	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Wes Point's Cadets
11:15	News; "Swing Club"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	The Streamliners
11:30	"Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Arthur Warren's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Piano soloist	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade"; recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	"Songs of Cheer and	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	Comfort"	gram	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	row"
10:00	Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods"; salon	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Musicale	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Program preview	Luther-Layman Singers	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Harmonica soloist	St. Paul: Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner"
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Weather; Musicale	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	Schumann, pianist;	"FM Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	"Star Quest"	Lorenzo Alvary, bass;	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	"Star Quest"	String Quartet	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	"Star Quest"	Vocalist	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	"Star Quest"	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Political talk	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	"Silver Strings"	Wildlife Program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Summer Cruise";	Political talk	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:15	vocalist; orchestra.	Musicale	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	"Around the Town"
2:30	News; Music	Political talk	University of Chicago	Concert Orchestra	Murray Twins
2:45	Welsh Day program	'Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	Concert Orchestra	Political talk
3:00	Four Club men	Graziella Parraga, songs	Charles Dant's Orches-	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	National Open Polo	"Exposition Ladies"	tra; vocalist	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Matches	"Reveries in Melody";	Madrigal Singers	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	National Open Polo	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	H. V. Kaltenborn	Network program	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Matches	Sunday Vespers	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Edwin Franko Goldman's	"Strings and Things";
4:15	National Open Polo	Sunday Vespers	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Band	orchestra
4:30	Matches	News; "Fun with the	"The World Is Yours";	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	"Swing It"
4:45	National Open Polo	Revuers"; variety	dramatization	time hymns and songs	"Swing It"
5:00	Matches	Moylan Sisters, songs	Yvette, songs	Pacific Southern Ten-	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	National Open Polo.	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	Three Cheers: vocal	nis Championship Tour-	"Melodic Moods"
5:30	"Master Works of	"On With the Dance"	"Sunday Down South";	nament: East - West	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Music"	Political talk	vocalists; orchestra	Tennis Championship	Political talk
6:00	"Fun in Print";	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Political talk	News; Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Political talk	The Continentals
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	News Service	Talk; Glen Gray's Or-	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	chestra	"Sweet Music"
7:00	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	'Rendezvous"; Ramona;	Drama and music
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	Tune Twisters; orch.	Drama and music
7:30	"The Adventures of	World's Fair Band	Claude Thornhill's Or-	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	Ellery Queen"	Political talk	chestra; guests	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	Columbia Work-	Political talk	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	shop: drama	Political talk	Dickson; orchestra	Air: "The New Deal and	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Political talk	"One Man's Family";	National Defense"	'Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	"Concert Hall"	dramatic sketch	American Forum of Air	cal Album"
9:00	Summer Hour: Jes-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	sica Dragonette;	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	James Newell; Lin-	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	King Cole Swingsters
9:45	ton Wells; orch.	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	Paul Dever, political	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Music	Variety program
10:15	talk	J Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Political talk	Variety program
10:30	Sports; news	"Good Will Hour"; John	Human Nature in Action	Symphonic Hour	News Service
10:45	Weather; music	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	Symphonic Hour	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	"Meet New England's	News Service	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Bobby Day's Orch.	Governors": talks	Weather Service	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	News Service	Magyar Serenaders
11:15	"Martha Webster".	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Request program
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	"Highlights, Halftones".	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	Ruth Moss, interview	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs.	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Georgia Mae, songs	Dramatic sketch	John Agnew, organist	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	Musicale
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Reporter	"Curtain Time"; mixed
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	quartet; drama
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Yesterday's Headlines"	"Homes on the Land"
2:45	"My Son and I"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Pittsburgh - New York	Western Serenade
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Pittsburgh - New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Pittsburgh - New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Pittsburgh - New York	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown".	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris.	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time".	Studio speaker	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Irene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Nells"; sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	Wendell Willkie	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Political talk	Radio Review
6:15	Wendell Willkie	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Political talk	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Political talk	News Service	Talk; Sport comment
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political talk	Sport comment; talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Talk; Dinner Music
7:15	Joseph Lee, talk	Popular music	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	Political talk	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	Political talk	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00	"Those We Love";	"On With the Dance"	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	dramatic sketch	Political talk	White; orchestra	program	Variety program
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks, so-	Political talk	Variety program
8:45	Shelton; war news	program	prano; Symphonic Or.	Political talk	Studio program
9:00	Theater: Bob Hope,	Political talk	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Madeleine Carroll,	Political talk	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Ralph Bellamy in	Political talk	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Love Is News"	Political talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Political talk	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Political talk	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Political talk	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Rebroadcast of Wendell	Wendell Willkie, at Cof-	Political talk	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
10:45	Talk; Music	Willkie's Speech	feyville, Kan.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Political talk
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sports; Weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	"Swing Club"	Political talk	Weather Service	Talk, Sen. Holt, W. Va.	Political talk
11:30	"Swing Club"	Political talk	Woody Herman's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

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Shipmaster Turns Author To Record Wartime Doings

Log of the Port of Boston

Joseph Gainard—master mariner and licensed navigator of the seven seas—has added writing to his other accomplishments, and the hero of the rescue of the passengers of the torpedoed steamer Athenia, as well as captain of the history-making American freighter City of Flint, has become an author. His book, "Yankee Skipper," is out, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Captain Gainard is to be awarded the Navy Cross for his distinguished service on the City of Flint. He makes his home, when ashore, in Melrose, and he learned his first traditions of seamanship in the Boston Navy Yard.

Wharfage Rate Hearing

Opposition to the proposed increases in wharfage rates at the State-owned Commonwealth Piers at Boston, a hearing on which is to be held at 100 Nashua Street, Sept. 25, is mounting rapidly among shippers and consignees who move freight over Commonwealth Pier 5, South Boston, and Commonwealth Pier 1, East Boston. The hearing was originally announced a week earlier than this. The new rates are scheduled to become effective Nov. 1.

The State proposes to establish a rate of 50 cents a ton as a wharfage charge, with a minimum charge of 25 cents, on all freight passing over the piers, excepting lumber, which is to be charged 50 cents for 1,000 feet for covered space and 40 cents for all other space.

This plan resulted from the order of the United States Maritime Commission that the State cease its practice of charging wharfage against freight moving in or out by trucks, but not charging freight moving by rail to and from certain geographical areas.

Export Lines Launching

Launching of the seventh Exporter type of freighter to be built at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., for the American Export Lines' New York-India service, has been set for Sept. 21, when the Executor will slide into salt water at Quincy, Mass.

The Executor is 473 feet long, 66 feet beam, and 42 feet depth, designed for a speed of 16½ knots an hour, when loaded. Gross tonnage is 6,737 tons. The vessel will become a unit in the $40,000,000 building program of the company, which will soon have one of the largest fleets to be engaged in world trade under the American flag.

Cargo for India

Exports of the port of Boston received a substantial boost this week, when 2,500 tons of cargo were taken out on the Swedish motorship Kexholm, for India, said to be the largest tonnage of freight ever loaded at Boston for Indian ports. The Klexholm is operating in the Isbrandtsen-Moller Line's service, handled in Boston by the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc. She sailed Wednesday.

Messenger Retires

"Bill" Johnson, who has served the steamship fraternity as a messenger for 42 years, retired from active business at the close of business today. He went to work in 1898 for the old Dominion Line, and when that was consolidated with the International Mercantile Marine in 1904, he went with the new company. Later he became associated with the United States Lines.

Essex Transferred

Sale of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company's steamer Essex to the Mediterranean Navigation Co., of Panama City, with transfer to Panamanian registry, has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission. The Essex is well known in Boston Harbor.

Cristobal Traffic

With 15,000 bags of Colombian coffee and 4,000 bags of cocoa beans, the United Fruit Company's steamer Camayagua is due at Boston Sept. 16, from Cristobal. This is said to be the largest consignment of its kind ever brought direct from Cristobal to Boston. Because of disruption of normal steamship schedules, this type of cargo is accumulating at Cristobal, but the United Fruit Company, shippers, consignees and the Boston Port Authority, are co-operating to get direct shipments handled by special sailings.

Transshipment Arranged

An agreement between the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., and the Ocean Steamship Company, covering freight traffic from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, to Savannah, with transshipment at Boston or New York, has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission.

Radio Pay Rise

Radio operators on Boston's fishing fleet have been awarded increased wages and other benefits, through the signing of a collective bargaining agreement between the Marine Division of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, of the American Federation of Labor, and the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York. Union officials say the agreement calls for an increase of $15 a month to a total of $165 monthly, one week's vacation with pay, and an eight hour day.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Monday, Sept. 16		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL (620kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 15

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.25mc-19.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Looking Starward."
7:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
7:30 p. m.—"America Meets the World," International Commentary by Wilfred Baetz.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.

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Four Parties Win Right To Go on Ballot

Overruling the recent action of the State Ballot Law Commission removing the names of minority party candidates from the November ballot, Judge Walter L. Collins of the Suffolk Superior Court declared the action void and ordered the names restored.

Judge Collins' decision, which affects candidates of the Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist-Labor, and Communist parties, was based on the failure of the Ballot Law Commission to notify the candidates of these parties of the hearing. The Commission ruling against, the minority parties came after hearings at which it was testified the parties had failed to comply with election laws by including persons not registered as voters among their convention and caucus delegates.

In his decision yesterday Judge Collins found that Judge Wilfred Bolster's position as Chairman of the Ballot Law Commissin while being at the same time a member of the Judicial Council was not such as to invoke the law against dual office holding—a technicality raised by William H. McMasters, candidate for Governor of the National Pensions Party.

He also ruled that the objections to certificates of the minor candidates by Mr. McMasters, who charged that they contained "false statements of such import and magnitude as to justify consideration by the Ballot Law Commission" were sufficient to give the Commission jurisdiction to hold the hearing.

Turning to the point on which he based his decision, however, Judge Collins said: "No notice, as provided in General Laws, Chapter 53, Section 12, as amended, was sent to the petitioners who admittedly were the candidates. Their names and addresses appear on the convention certificates and hence were readily available to the members of the Ballot Law Commission. As candidates they had the right to be notified and thereby given an opportunity to be heard. I believe the requirements of the statute pertaining to notice to the candidates is specific and mandatory."

She Links Flying to Business

By a Staff Photographer

Jacqueline Cochran at East Boston Airport

'World's Outstanding Airwoman,' movie actress and business woman about to take off for New York in her own private plane.

World's Leading Airwoman Puts Business Above Flying

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just because a girl happens to be "the world's outstanding airwoman"—just because she happens to be as striking looking as a movie actress, with a sky-blown tangle of golden hair and the brownest of eyes, there's no reason why she can't be a practical business woman as the same time.

Jacqueline Cochran proves that. She's all three, but especially the last. In fact, an hour with this amazingly businesslike airwoman is as stimulating as a smart walk in the country in a good, crisp wind. And it was scarcely more than an hour between the time that the reporter joined Miss Cochran at a Boston department store, where she was introducing her line of cosmetics to the Boston public, and her take-off for New York in her own shiny green plane from the East Boston airport.

In the meantime, there had been a quick taxi hop to the Ritz Carlton Hotel, a bite of lunch served in her suite, numerous telephone conferences concerning the merchandising of her products, a change from the trim black dress which she was wearing to mannishly tailored slacks and jacket, and another taxi dash for the airport.

Used to Speed

All this after having been up until four in the morning talking over the possibility of a new proposition in connection with her business with one of her women representatives. But Miss Cochran is used to a full and speedy schedule.

Since the Labor Day holiday she has been in Baltimore, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Des Moines, Cleveland, and now Boston. If that isn't proof that an airplane is useful in her business, Miss Cochran doesn't know what is. Last year she admitted to piling up some 72,000 air miles in her work.

When she set herself to the task of learning to fly, explained this astonishing young flier, as she munched a French roll with evident relish during her hasty lunch at the hotel, it was not with the thought of making a business of aviation. She was with a large cosmetic company at that time and her idea was to make herself more valuable in her job by being able to fly her own plane in her work.

"I went to three companies in non-competitive lines," she related, "and put it up to them this way—'If I take a year off and learn to fly and buy an airplane, will you pay me this much money to sell your goods over the country?" This was no stunt, but a good business proposition. They were all responsive and she promptly set about learning to fly. In the record time of two and one-half weeks, she had her private pilot's license—"and I believe that is still the record," she added. Eleven months later she tucked a commercial license into her pocket, and in a short time had her own cosmetic business which she has conducted personally ever since by flying trips all over the country.

Headline History

Miss Cochran's numerous flying and racing records are headline history. The most important one, she believes, is the German speed record which she broke in April in the international 2,000 kilometer race, when flying at 332 miles an hour, she captured the title from Ernst Seibert, German Army pilot. For the third successive year, she has been named "the world's outstanding airwoman" by the International League of Aviators.

But it isn't as an airwoman that she prefers to be best known. For her flying, much as she loves it, takes second place to the Jacqueline Cochran cosmetic products.

If she had to make a choice between giving up flying or her business, Miss Cochran admitted reluctantly that it would probably be the flying that would have to go. "I couldn't imagine what life would be like if I couldn't fly, and probably a few years ago I might have made a different choice," she confided on her way to the airport, "but if I had the decision to make today, I'd stick to my job."

With regard to the prospects for women in the field of commercial aviation, she was frank to say that she thought there were few. "The whole field is so limited, I certainly would not want to spend the money to prepare myself to make a livelihood out of just that."

However, she believes there is a "very important place for women fliers in national defense, in the training field particularly. Women are better teachers, I think—more patient."

Miss Cochran, who in private life is Mrs. Floyd Odlum, holds the woman's altitude mark of 30,050 feet, a 100-kilometer record of 106 miles an hour for light planes, two records at 163 and 174 miles an hour for medium-class ships and a woman's international and a national 1,000-kilometer record, unlimited class, at 306 miles an hour.

Costs of Defense Discussed Before New England Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGELEY, Maine, Sept. 14—Unless there is some radical cutting down of the non-defense expenditures of the Government, the national deficit for 1940-41 appears likely to exceed that of any recent year and to continue in large red figures for at least five years more, in the opinion of William L. Crum, Professor of Economics at Harvard University.

Speaking today at the closing session of the sixtieth quarterly meeting of the New England Council on the topic, "The Cost of the National Defense Program," Professor Crum pointed out that while many New England industries may be benefitted by the stimulation of defense production, "we also have more than our share of the people and concerns which are likely to bear any additional tax loads, and more than our share of the resources which are likely to be destroyed if the public debt continues to mount until it brings a terrible inflation."

He warned New England business leaders present at the conference not "to be too sanguine about what the 'defense boom' will do for public revenues. Some lag will appear in the reflection of that boom," he said, "which is not developing as promptly as expected."

Deficit Prospects

Referring to the prospects of a large national deficit, Professor Crum declared that he could see no way to avoid this except by "cutting non-defense expenditures of the Government. At no time," he continued, "during the hectic days of laying out the huge new defense appropriations was any serious attention given to the possibility of drastic cuts in such hand-out expenditures as those for relief and agriculture or in the unnecessarily large or unwisely directed expenditures of the regular government departments or the public works programs."

Canada's experience in adjusting itself to a new war economy, with rigid governmental control over production and distribution, was described by Gordon Scott, financial advisor to Canada's Department of Munitions and Supply.

He told of the fine co-operation of Canadian businessmen in making possible the carrying out of the Government's program, and said that its success was due primarily to the voluntary and wholehearted support of all Canadian business interests. "The largest proportion of the control of Canadian business has been self-imposed," he averred, "and those considerations which normally govern our way of life have become of secondary importance. We are striving to direct the total resources of the Nation into channels which will win the war and help make the world free of dictators of the Hitler type."

Feeling Passes

At the beginning there may have been some businessmen, he admitted, who feared that government activities in the economic realm might ruin them or harm them in some way. "If that feeling ever existed—and I do not believe that it did—there is now a general realization in Canadian business that the aim of the Government is not to harm, hinder or hurt business. Its sole desire to to obtain a maximum of production in a minimum of time—an objective which today coincides with the aims of all Canadian businessmen."

Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., described the industrial training program now in operation in that City. An intensive course of about 300 hours, he told the Council, is given to selected applicants, who are trained in the City's trade schools after school hours.

This program, called the "Springfield Plan," and originated by Mayor Putnam, makes no pretense, he explained, "of turning out fully trained mechanics, but it does claim a partial solution for the skilled labor shortage that has been holding back the national defense program."

Similar plans can be operated, the Mayor stated, in all major cities of the United States, and "if necessary Springfield can train 1,000 persons at a time."

Suffolk County Campaign Warms Up as Primary Nears

With candidates vociferously pleading their causes before rallies and radio microphones, and political headquarters tense with last-minute campaigning, next Tuesday's primary is at last attracting widespread interest among the voters as the zero-hour approaches.

War news and national and state politics have all but crowded local fights out of the picture. Sensing this, Suffolk County candidates have concentrated on smooth organization and on personal appeals to the voters through house-to-house canvasses, radio speeches, letters and rallies. Despite public pre-occupation, the five Suffolk County posts at stake are important to politicians.

And despite their obscurity, these posts are most important to the people.

Last year's sensational scandals in the county sheriff's office drive home the important powers of this leading county executive, who largely controls the appointing of 300-odd county employees and wields great political power. Sole custodian of the County Jail and one of three courthouse commissioners, the sheriff enjoys a six-year term, and relative obscurity unless he courts the spotlight.

In First Place

Most observers credit Frederick R. Sullivan, the incumbent named after Sheriff John F. Dowd resigned last year, with first place in the race for the Democratic nomination, which is tantamount to election. Mr. Sullivan has the assets of non-partisan praise of his record; an excellent education; a reputation for integrity; popularity; effective organization, and of incumbency.

His leading opponent, State Senator John E. Kerrigan of South Boston, is accorded important strength. He is likable, very popular and an effective campaigner. He has a good public record, and his campaign is gaining ground rapidly. Were it not for a third contender from South Boston, Edward C. Carroll, some think Mr. Kerrigan would win. Mr. Carroll has indifferent connections. A fourth candidate is former Tax Assessor Timothy W. Murphy.

Last year's scandals in the office of Clerk of the Superior Civil Court illustrate the importance of having an honest, able, capably-trained clerk. His duties include recording court procedure, administering court business, appointing a large office staff, making many semijudicial decisions, and sometimes even advising with judges.

Leading contender is Thomas A. Dorgan, former legislative agent of Boston. Formerly a prominent legislator, Mr. Dorgan has a worthwhile record and powerful political support. Despite his strength, some feel he has relatively lost ground because his opponents have emphasized his repeated failure to pass the State bar examinations.

Murphy a Figure

It would not be a major surprise if Timothy J. Murphy, an assistant District Attorney and practising lawyer, should upset Mr. Dorgan for the all-important Democratic nomination. Mr. Murphy claims the support of District Attorney William J. Foley and many county figures. He is an aggressive campaigner. A third contender is John Philip White of Jamaica Plain, former State Representative said to be a capable lawyer and legislator.

The Clerkships of the Superior Criminal Court and the Supreme Judicial Court are equally important. The incumbents, however, apparently are assured of victory. They are, respectively, William Michael Prendible and Charles S. O'Connor.

Most uncertain race is for the post of Register of Deeds, one which involves much important clerical work and which offers the greatest patronage opportunity in the county except for the office of Sheriff. The incumbent, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, is emphasizing his record of 34 years of acceptable service without breath of scandal. His leading opponent, City Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan, has widespread organizational support throughout the county and is conducting a vigorous campaign. Many believe he can overthrow Mr. Fitzgerald's stronghold. Mr. Sullivan studied for the Jesuit priesthood for eight years. He is well considered in political circles. His chief handicap is the presence of a third candidate in the race, Edward H. Sullivan, a taxicab driver stationed at City Hospital. This candidate has made no campaign.

Defense Group Names Active Vice-Chairman

William Emerson, Cambridge architect, has been appointed Executive Vice-Chairman in charge of the New England activities of the Committee to Defend America. He will replace Mayo A. Shattuck, Boston lawyer and member of the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners.

Announcing the appointment, Mr. Shattuck said: "We have decided that we must have one chief who can take over and be on the job more than most of us are able to do, especially since some of us, like myself, are expected to do a great deal in connection with the new State Guard, which will swing into action within a short time." Mr. Shattuck has accepted a captaincy in the intelligence section of the newly organized first motor squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard.

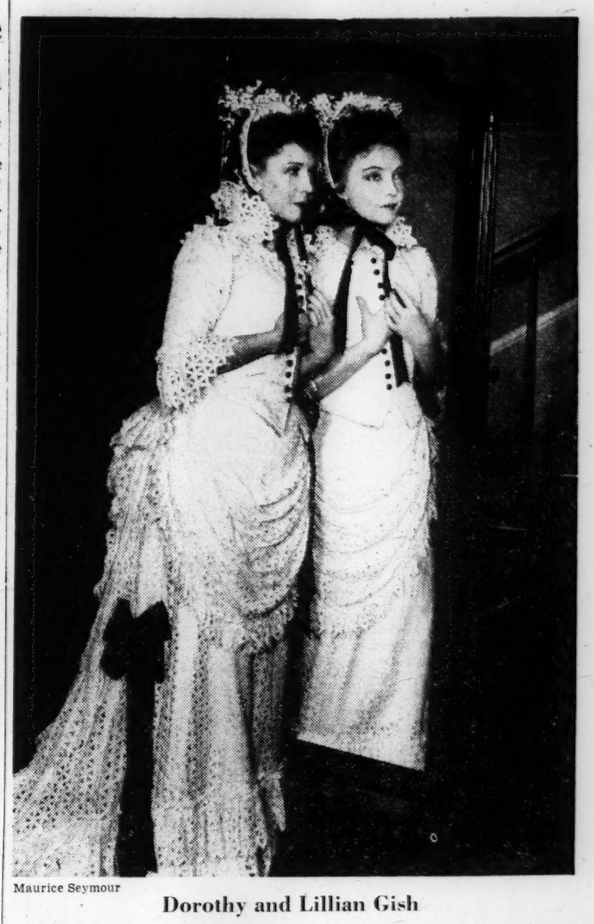
Since 1919 Mr. Emerson has been a professor of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is dean of the School of Architecture as well as chairman of the faculty. He served as major and as Director of the Bureau of Reconstruction of the American Red Cross at Paris from 1917 to 1919.

Advertising Group Aids Defense Plans

Mobilizing the resources of advertising and marketing, and the directing of energies nationally toward the building up of the United States defense program, will be the primary objectives of the 18th annual Conference of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, meeting at the Hotel Statler Sept. 18 to Sept. 20. Two general sessions and a series of clinics will be staged during the three days.

"Make America strong!" is the theme around which the Conference has been planned. Advertising and marketing experts representing the Nation's leading industrial companies will meet to decide on the action each can take so he can make the most of his opportunities to contribute toward making America strong. Methods of speeding the defense program will be given first consideration—and at the same time the Conference will anticipate the inevitable readjustments in industry when defense demands subside.

'Life With Father'



Maurice Seymour

Dorothy and Lillian Gish

The two sisters in identical costumes as Vinnie, the mother of "Life With Father." Dorothy Gish (left) will be seen at the Repertory Theater in the play, beginning Sept. 30. Lillian Gish continues in the company at the Blackstone in Chicago.

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$37.50

Expedition From U. S. to Study Andes and Amazon Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Movements of past civilizations, especially the pre-Inca peoples, will be studied during the next six months by a University of Southern California professor and three students, who are on their way to the South American jungles. The expedition is under the joint sponsorship of U. S. C. and the School of American Research in Santa Fe., N. M.

Dr. A. O. Bowden, Professor of Anthropology, will be accompanied on the 15,000-mile journey by Richard Tibbett, son of Lawrence Tibbett, opera singer; Edward Simmel, cinema student at the university and Thane Kuhlman, journalism graduate.

Sailing from Los Angeles Harbor, on the Buenos Aires Maru, the research party's itinerary will take them through the Panama Canal and down the eastern shores of South America. Heading westward, they will penetrate the jungles and later cross the Andes. On the high mountain plateau they will stop at La Paz in Bolivia for research among the Chacobo Indians, then reach the Pacific Coast in Peru.

From Lima, Peru, the party will go to Quito, Andean capital of Ecuador, to establish a base for an eastward crossing of the Andies to do extensive reconnaissance and excavation work on remote headwaters of the Amazon.

From Quito, they will be led by native guides and porters on their expedition into the country of the Jivaro tribes, known for their head hunting, where the expedition will study several other primitive tribes.

Before returning in February of next year, Dr. Bowden's group will contact the University of Southern California expedition near Libertad, Ecuador, where two graduate students. Edward Ferdon and John Corbett, have been conducting explorations into the activities of ancient peoples in that section since last December.

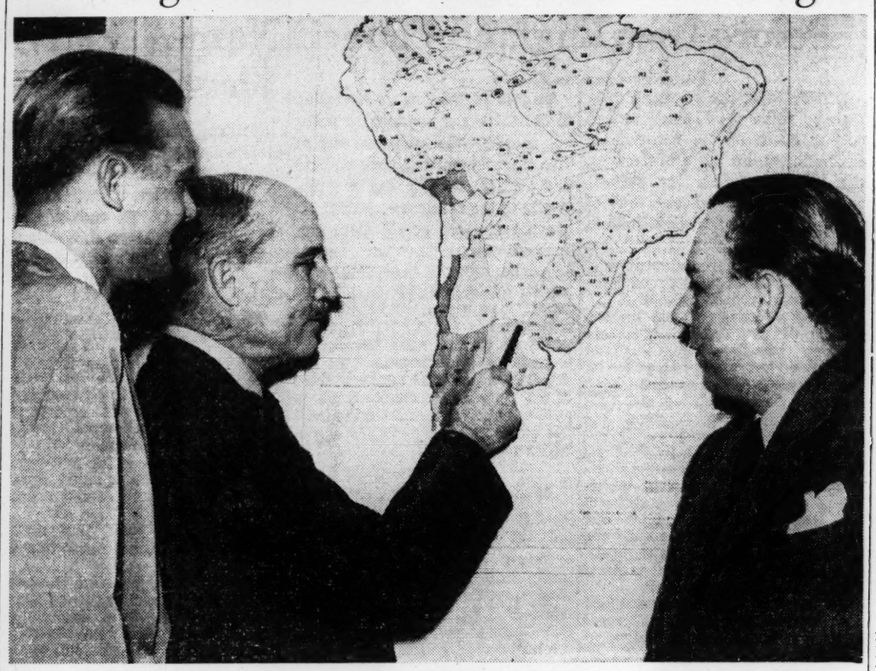
As a result of the expedition's study of stone, pottery and metal artifacts, temple fragments and burial grounds, Dr. Bowden hopes to make a systematic comparison of the Peruvian clues with those of the lesser known Colombian Indians.

For visual education purposes, the explorers will take colored motion pictures of present day natives costumes and living conditions of natives in remote jungle regions.

A State on Coal

Coal may be found under 17,270 of West Virginia's 24,282 square miles.

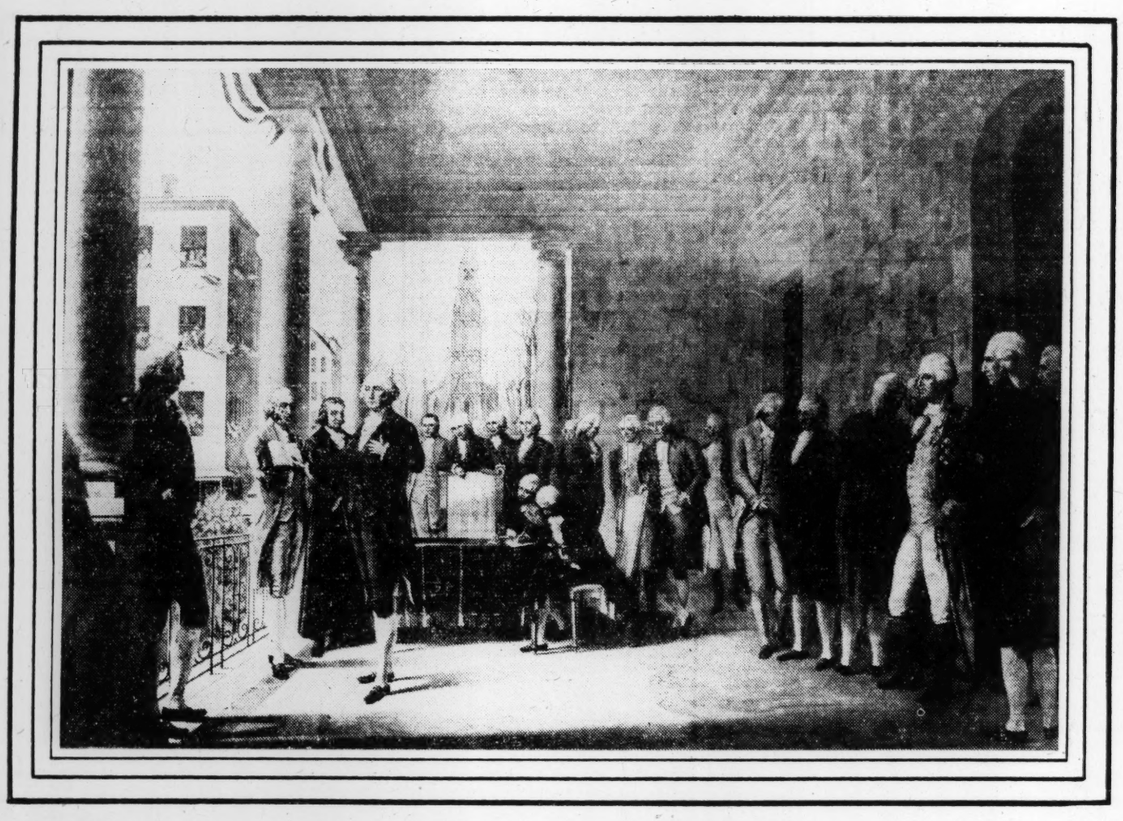
Checking Route Into South American Jungles



Richard Tibbett
Son of Lawrence Tibbett, opera singer, and member of party to explore South American areas.

Dr. A. O. Bowden
Professor of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Southern California, leader.

Edward Simmel
University of California student and member of South American Expedition.



What does a Presidential election mean?

POLITICAL PRIMER
A Campaign Handbook for the Voter
Daily—Oct. 1 to Nov. 2, 1940

Our national election system has grown complicated since Washington's time, and every American should be familiar with its mechanics. The Christian Science Monitor, in announcing this series of articles, aims to give voters a non-partisan, non-controversial picture of what the Presidential election means this year, —a very important year.

★

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Managing Your Income
12 articles on Today's Woman Page, beginning Oct. 2

The Singing Seaman
Serial in 10 chapters on Young Folks' Page, beginning Oct. 3

Help Yourself to Easy English
52 articles on Education Page, beginning Oct. 12

Europe in Transition—13 articles, beginning Oct. 26 through Nov. 9

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Best Weapons Are Thoughts, Savants Hold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—That modern civilization can be preserved only by a recognition of the "supreme worth and moral responsibility of the individual human person," was declared today to be one of the great convictions arrived at by the 500 thinkers who assembled here this week as a Conference of Science, Philosophy and Religion in a first attempt to unify and clarify democratic thought.

Enlarging upon this conclusion, a group of five professors, theologians and physicists who assessed the conference results for the press declared that the individual's "supreme worth" meant that he had rights which no state had given him and which no state could take away; and that his "moral responsibility" meant that he had duties and responsibilities as well as rights and privileges.

The 500 leaders in the fields of natural science, philosophy and religion who met at their own expense and contributed their best thought in the effort to strengthen democratic thinking were in general agreement that any process of unifying their divergent opinions would take at least two years.

Ideas, Not Tanks

The task, however, was viewed as eminently worthwhile, for it was declared that ideas today are weapons, that for instance the French and Belgians were routed as much by thoughts as they were by tanks, and that whereas nefarious ideas are being broadcast from Russia, Germany and Italy to a great extent, democracy can equally be defended by right ideas.

Summing the conference results for the press were the Rev. Dr. Louis Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary and originator of the conference; the Rev. Gerard C. Walsh, professor of history at Fordham University; Lawrence K. Frank, Vice-President of the Josiah Mach Foundation; Gerald B. Pelham, President of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto, and C. P. Haskins, research physicist of Union College.

To Meet Again

A greater toleration for the ideas of others was seen as already a product of the parley, to which Dr. Albert Einstein contributed a paper. Theologians, it was said, recognized the right of natural science to regard as truth in its own field only that which could be verified experimentally, while the natural scientists in turn were willing to recognize the right of the theologians to seek conclusions in a field transcending experimentation.

The conference, it was said, would meet again as a whole in 1941 and in 1942, while intermediate assemblies would be held from time to time at convenient localities. What the final unity of democratic thinking would consist of, was not foreshadowed, but it was suggested that it might consist of a "consensus" or formulation of conclusions on which all might agree. Other members of the conference said that the final unity might rather be one of attitude, a recognition of common "loyalty to democracy" obtained by bringing not thought but thinkers together.

Committee Named

"The extent to which the conference succeeded in meeting its aims," the final joint statement said, "must be judged in relation to the magnitude of the problems confronting it. The departmentalization of human knowledge has been proceeding for more than a century. Its integration, with the most valiant efforts, will take more than a meeting of three days. The value of the conference will become clearer when the proceedings are published in full."

An Executive Committee was appointed to steer deliberations until the next session. Its membership includes:

Lyman Bryson, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Robert J. Havighurst, the General Education Board; Harold D. Lasswell, professor of political science, Washington School of Psychiatry; Robert M. Maciver, professor of philosophy, Columbia University; Filmer S. C. Northrup, professor of philosophy, Yale University; Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, and Luther A. Weigle, dean of the Yale Divinity School.

'Newspaper Week'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Gov. Culbert L. Olsen has proclaimed "newspaper week" for the period beginning Oct. 1.

He said:

"Millions of Americans place their trust in an honest, vigorous, uncontrolled press. This trust must never be broken. Thus responsibility falls heavier on newspapers than ever before."

President Plans A River Cruise

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 13

President Roosevelt said today it made no difference whether Congress recessed or adjourned after it finished its current work because it could come right back if more legislation was needed.

He made this statement at a press conference in telling of his plans for the week end and the coming week. He said he would leave tomorrow for a river cruise and return Monday.

W. Virginia, Chip Off Old Block Has Own Individual Character

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—There's one advantage in not knowing parts of your country. It gives you the joy of discovery. And few things could be more pleasant than discovering West Virginia. I have long suspected West Virginia must be very beautiful; now I know it is.

West Virginia shows how strong American unity is, even in disunity. It broke away from Virginia at the time of the Civil War on the issue of slavery. But for years this region had had grievances agianst Virginia. It was a torrent of accumulated complaints that swept it away from the mother state. So one might have expected the people to renounce the name Virginia entirely. But they didn't. A number of their leaders proposed that, but the majority showed a decided inclination to preserve old ties. These people continue to consider themselves trans-montane Virginians.

You might think the State had no personality. In form it looks like a ball of dough made out of scraps. In nomenclature, also, it is only an annex of something else. South Carolina is as much Charles's State as North Carolina; South Dakota is as much Dacotah's realm as North Dakota. But there isn't an East and West Virginia, just a Virginia, the old Dominion State, one of the original 13 colonies, and this area is chopped off it.

But It Has Personality

Nevertheless, West Virginia has a decided personality and character. It probably will become one of our outstanding States. In the first place, it is exceptionally beautiful, and will impress its beauty upon us. Until now we Americans haven't had a well-worked-out philosophy of leisure nor a general inclination toward leisure. We have tended to be ashamed of revelling in beauty or just enjoying a good time. We have preferred baseball or racing or hurrying some place in swift machines so as to hurry back again.

But soon we shall learn leisurely to enjoy beautiful things as the Europeans or Chinese do. We'll sojourn in the mountains as the Scandinavians, the Austrians, the Balkanese. Then we shall seek West Virginia. It is very near to the congested parts of America. Almost half the people in our land are near enough to motor there is a single day. There will be huts in its mountains, paths in its woods, camping grounds beside its water courses and songs of happy millions will reverberate from its cliffs.

West Virginia is rich in flowers, exuberant with verdure, blessed with State Parks, National Forests, picturesque gorges, waterfalls, springs and splendid blue grass regions. Practically every road leading from the capital takes one to beautiful regions.

Though a "northern" State, West Virginia is very close to the "South"; though of the "East," it merges into the Midwest. Its mountains are cool in summer; not excessively cold in winter. Its people are like those of Vermont hills, identical with those of upland Virginia, similar to many in Nebraska, not unlike those of upper Georgia. All Americans could easily feel at home in West Virginia.

Not Merely a Playground

And it is not only a place of play. It occupies a unique economic situation in America. West Virginia is not urban. It has only three cities that can be called fairly large. It contains far more open country than adjoining States, yet far fewer farms. It is almost completely rural, yet not agricultural. It is fairly thickly settled, too, and its population is growing—even though it is short on cities and short on farms.

You can guess what these country people do. They mine coal. West Virginia is our chief coal State; it yields nearly 30 per cent of America's total production and its reserve is practically inexhaustible. The alluring, verdant West Virginia which you see, rests upon a deep, dark, black West Virginia that no one sees, except the 100,000 coal miners. West Virginia's treasures make one's hands dirty. It makes the cities of many States dingy. On certain days West Virginia hangs as a sort of pall over America.

For that reason, one might be inclined to think that work there will never be pleasant. But that is a mistake. Mines here are in the open country. They are not crowded into small, congested areas. The workers do not live in bleak, squalid cities. They live in the woods, along very beautiful rivers, in delightful valleys. Their houses are in such places as rich city people seek in the summer.

Fault of Men, Not Mines

Unfortunately, many of their homes are drab and ugly. I should not like to bring up my family in many of the long lines of houses I have passed. It would be difficult to lead a good life in some of the repellent dwellings I have seen. But such houses are not an inevitable accompaniment of a coal mine. The environment is lovely and the houses could be pleasant. Those houses are due to men, not to West Virginia's mines.

Then again, there are ugly piles of slack and other waste material from the mines. These are repulsive. But even here there will be great improvement. There are no longer "dumps" in most cities. Sewage disposal is no longer a major problem. No good farm smells of swill any more. One of the most glorious facts of this decade is, that a great many of America's new factories are as attractive, bright, and pleasant as a library or office building. West Virginia's coal miners might live in very pleasant places.

Even as it is, coal mining means an advance for them. They are better off than before they became miners. They are better off than the farmers round about. They are better off than taxi drivers or store clerks or small grocers or "gas" station men. They have appreciably better incomes than the school teachers of their State.

At the mouths of these enormous coal mines have developed a great chemical industry, which will probably continue to expand. Chemurgy is one of our most promising frontiers. It is a very alluring new horizon and seems to pass straight across West Virginia. The total pay roll for workers in the chemical industries has increased almost every year since 1925.

Wages at High Point

Lumber was once a major source of income, but production has decreased to about a seventh of what it once was.

Natural gas production has been reduced by more than half.

Glass makers' pay rolls are practically at an all-time high.

The total value of industrial products is higher than at any time in West Virginia history. The total amount of industrial wages is also at a high point—with coal miners receiving the greater part of it.

One cannot but ask: What is the culture of these miners? Official reports state that in all West Virginia there are fewer than 3,000 illiterate adults.

In 35 years, school attendance has far more than doubled; the number of teachers employed has more than doubled; the average length of the school year has increased from 123 to 174 days; the total cost of elementary and high school education has risen from $2,393,555 to $25,011,438; the average monthly salary for teachers during the school year has increased from $32.99 to $118.85, and the per capital cost of enrolled pupils has risen from $9.98 yearly to $56.34.

There are 839 consolidated schools; only one fourth of the 320,000 enrolled pupils go to one-room schools. The general attendance is 93 per cent of the enrolment. The teaching standard has been greatly improved and in 1938, 82 per cent of the teachers attained it. In 1933, only 57 per cent.

West Virginia's State Superintendent of Free Schools has said, "Right and justice march forward with universal education. West Virginia is at the forefront in approaching Horace Mann's goal of equal school privileges for city and country, rich and poor. Schools will determine the America of tomorrow. If the teachers succeed, America will continue to be an exponent of liberty and right, where human values sit upon the throne. I believe they will succeed."

Those are valiant words for a State where a primary school teacher gets $1,020 a year and a miner $1,285, but they seem well founded, for "during the last biennium the superintendents, principals, and teachers over the State made unprecedented professional advancement." They set us all an example of noble service.

Aiken's Court Mural Problem Solved: 'Justice' Is Draped by Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AIKEN, S. C.—A solution to the long-drawn-out controversy as to what disposition should be made with the mural placed by the Fine Arts Commission of the United States Treasury Department immediately back of the judge's bench in the Aiken Federal Courthouse, and which was so objectionable to the late Judge Frank K. Myers of Charleston, has at last been reached. Assistant Chief of the Division Edward R. Rowan has had the procurement division install a richly colored beautiful velvet curtain to drape the mural, which was painted by Stephen Hirsch, artist of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.

As placed, the mural provided a background for the presiding judge when he occupies the bench, and is purported to represent "Justice, The Protector and Avenger." However, it was so revolting to Judge Myers when he opened court shortly after the installation that he ordered it covered. Attempt was made to have it removed from the courtroom, but no definite action was instigated until the present decision of the question by the authorities in Washington to have permanent draperies installed so that they can be pulled back by means of a control cord. This perhits people to inspect the picture which Judge Myers described as a "monstrosity not in harmony with its surroundings."

The judge referred to the central figure, "Justice," as that of a mulatto woman and refused to hold court until it was covered from view His principal criticism of the central figure was that it was presented in bright colors depicting a brown-skinned barefooted woman, who was purported to represent Justice, and he ordered it covered the first day of Federal Court in the new building.

Since that time the temporary covering has been used, but now it has a permanent curtain to conceal its "beauty."

Will U. of Southern California Be Checked This Coming Athletic Season?

Cardinal and Gold Capture Eight of 13 Titles in '39-'40

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Followers of California intercollegiate sports are taking stock of the prospects of the 1940-41 season and wondering if the strong hold the University of Southern California has had on so many of the championships is going to be broken this coming season. During the 1939-40 season the wearers of the Cardinal and Gold won eight out of the 13 championships in which they competed.

In football, the University of California at Los Angeles, like the University of Southern California, had the honor of going through the season's schedule undefeated. Led by their sensational negro star—Kenny Washington—the Uclans played a scoreless tie with U. S. C. in the Los Angeles Coliseum before a crowd of 103,303 and a gate of $286,000.

However, the fact that the Trojans had only been held to a tie twice, while the Uclans had played three tie games, influenced the majority of the Pacific Coast Conference delegates, and they nominated U. S. C. to represent the Conference in the Pasadena Rose Bowl. The Trojans justified the confidence placed in them by defeating the University of Tennessee by a score of 14 to 0 before a crowd of 90,000 who paid $332,000 to see the annual classic—the climax of the New Year's Day Floral Parade.

In track and field competition, the representatives of U. S. C. won every dual meet . . . captured the Pacific Coast Conference title for the fifth consecutive year . . . and annexed the National Collegiate team championship for the sixth straight year. The only defeat experienced during the entire season was at the annual Fresno West Coast Relays.

In basketball the Trojans annexed first, the P. C. C. Southern division, and then defeated Oregon State (winners of the Northern division) for the Conference title. The Trojan tennis team went through the California Intercollegiate schedule without a defeat . . . a performance equaled by the Trojan swimming team. In golf, Stanford brought victory to Northern California, while St. Mary's and California finished ahead of the Trojans in the California Intercollegiate baseball competition.

Here is how the schools finished in the various 1939-40 P. C. C. and C. I. competitions:

Football—University of Southern California won 5 lost 0 tied 2 . . . University of California at Los Angeles 4-0-3 . . . Oregon State 6-1-1 . . . University of Oregon 3-3-1 . . . University of Washington 3-4-0 . . . Washington State 3-5-0 . . . University of California 2-5-0 . . . University of Montana 1-2-0 . . . University of Idaho 0-3-0 . . . Stanford University 0-6-1.

Baseball (C. I. B. A.)—St. Mary's won 11 lost 2 . . . U. C. 9-6 . . . U. S. C. 8-7 . . . Santa Clara 7-8 . . . U. C. L. A. 6-9 . . . Stanford 4-11.

Golf (C. I.)—Stanford won 4 lost 0 . . . U. S. C. 3-1 . . . U. C. 1-4 . . . U. C. L. A. 1-4.

Swimming (Southern Division P. C. C.)—U. S. C. won 3 lost 0 . . . Stanford 2-1 . . . U. C. L. A. 1-2 . . . U. C. 0-3. P. C. C. championships—U. S. C. 63 points . . . Stanford 38 . . . U. C. 35 . . . U. C. L. A. 32.

Tennis—U. S. C. won 6 lost 0 . . . U. C. 4-2 . . . Stanford 1-4 . . . U. C. L. A. 0-6.

Basketball—U. S. C. won 10 lost 2 . . . Stanford 6-6 . . . U. C. 5-7 . . . U. C. L. A. 3-9.

Track and Field (Dual meets)—U. S. C. won 3 lost 0 . . . Stanford 3-1 . . . U. C. 1-3 . . . U. C. L. A. 0-3. Fresno West Coast Relays—Stanford 70 5-6 points . . . U. S. C. 63½ . . . U. C. L. A. 32 5-6 . . . Fresno State 8. Pacific Coast Conference—U. S. C. 55 . . . Stanford 53 . . . U. C. 36 . . . U. C. L. A. 26 . . . Washington State 22 . . . Oregon U. 16 . . . Washington U. 9 . . . U. of Idaho 7 . . . Oregon State 1.

H. A. R.

By-Plays

1940 Football

Football is with us again. All of the colleges have their candidates out on the practice fields and the coaches are drilling them in preparation for the contests which are to settle the various conference and sectional championships. They will also settle the questions as to which teams will compete in the various "Bowl" games and the experts will base their votes for outstanding player, coach and team on what takes place on the gridirons of the nation between now and the end of the season.

Reports have been coming in from the publicity departments of the big colleges to the newspaper offices for a couple of weeks or more and they form interesting reading. Some of them appear optimistic regarding the outlook. Others report that the losses from last fall's elevens must be refilled by less experienced players and that this will be a "building" year with the season's showing depending on how rapidly the new men develop.

With the possible exception of golf, there is no game which is more uncertain than football. In the old days before the game was opened up by the insertion of the forward pass, it was possible to forecast results with considerable success; but under the modern style of play the most unexpected results have turned up every week, and we expect 1940 will prove to be no exception along this line.

We expect to see a great race on the Pacific Coast with Washington, Oregon State and Southern California battling for the Conference title and the right to represent the West in the Rose Bowl game. It will also be interesting to see what Coach Clark Shaughnessy will accomplish his first year at Stanford.

Tennessee was the eastern representative in the Rose Bowl game last year. The Volunteers were the Southeastern Conference champions and they look good to repeat. Tulane should be stronger than last season and with Alabama and Georgia Tech appear to be Tennessee's most serious rivals in that circuit.

Texas A. & M. College was the best in the Southwest Conference last fall and we shall be greatly surprised if it does not repeat. The Mustangs of Southern Methodist University and the Longhorns of Texas appear to be the Aggies' most serious rivals in that circuit. We shall also be surprised if the "outstanding" player of 1940 is not John Kimbrough of the Aggies.

The Ivy League again promises to furnish one of the very best teams in the country. We refer to Cornell which was among the four or five best in 1939 and is likely to be just as good this fall. Princeton with one of the best forward passers in the East and Pennsylvania with some of the best material the Red and Blue has had in years, should rank high in this league.

The Big Ten will be playing without Chicago for the first time since it was organized and while the absence of the Maroon is to be regretted, it will not detract any from the interest in the race as that college's elevens have, in recent years, been far below Big Ten standard. Michigan, with that great back Tom Harmon, should be stronger than last year. Ohio State promises to be as strong as in 1939. Minnesota should also show improvement over last fall while Coach Eddie Anderson is expected to get even better results at Iowa where he did a remarkable piece of coaching in 1939, which was his first year with the Hawkeyes.

In the Southern Conference North Carolina, Duke, William & Mary and Clemson, the last named the winner of the Cotton Bowl game last year, are expected to furnish the class. In the Big Six Nebraska appears the most likely winner. And among those big colleges which do not belong to any conference, we expect to see Boston College the leader in the East, while Notre Dame can be expected to be well up with the leaders as usual.

Boston College, Holy Cross and Fordham will make strong bids for national honors again.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at National League Field $1to $600

Cooney on Top In N. L. Batting

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The lads who have held the National League batting leadership from week to week will tell you it is a lot easier to get there than to stay there.

Last week Dixie Walker, the Dodgers' dandy, was head and shoulders above the field, but this week he's in eighth place. A week earlier, 'Bama Rowell of the Bees skidded from first.

Up at the head of the class now is Johnny Cooney of the Boston Bees with a creditable .320. Within easy distance of him are Jim Gleeson of the Cubs with .318 and Johnny Mize of the Cards and Schnozz Lombardi of the Reds, both boasting averages of .317.

The American League race runs a lot smoother. Rip Radcliff of the Browns still is the No. 1 man, his .344 giving him the coveted position over such fence busters as Luke Appling of the White Sox and Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, who are close behind at .341.

The leaders in each league:

National League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Cooney, Boston	102	350	39	112	.320
Gleeson, Chicago	112	424	69	135	.318
Mize, St. Louis	135	504	100	160	.317
Lombardi, C'cinnati	108	369	49	117	.317
F. McCormick, Cin.	136	543	84	174	.315
Rowell, Boston	118	438	45	138	.315
Hack, Chicago	133	536	88	168	.313
Walker, Brooklyn	129	505	66	158	.313
May, Philadelphia	118	436	55	136	.312
Koy, St. Louis	107	352	46	109	.310

American League

Radcliff, St. Louis	135	524	73	180	.344
Appling, Chicago	135	510	81	174	.341
Di Maggio, New York	116	446	82	152	.341
McCosky, Detroit	127	523	107	176	.337
Williams, Boston	128	496	119	167	.337
Wright, Chicago	136	535	74	180	.336
Greenberg, Detroit	134	526	110	176	.335
Travis, Washington	120	463	53	151	.326
Finney, Boston	123	517	69	166	.321
F. Hayes, Phila	119	405	64	130	.321

Clinch Pennant

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings clinched the International League pennant last night with a 13-0 victory over the Buffalo Bisons. The triumph put them three games ahead of the second place Newark Bears, who were idle, with a record of 95 wins and 60 losses against the Bears' 93 and 64.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	88	47	.652	
Brooklyn	81	57	.587	8½
Pittsburgh	70	64	.522	17½
St. Louis	69	64	.519	18
New York	66	65	.489	22
Chicago	67	71	.486	22½
Boston	58	80	.420	31½
Philadelphia	44	91	.326	44

Results Sept. 13

St. Louis 9, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 2.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.

Bees' Buster —By Pap'

SOLD
$ $ $
BOSTON PAID HIM A BONUS OF $1,000 FOR SIGNING AFTER HE HAD BEEN CUT LOOSE FROM THE BROOKLYN FARM SYSTEM AND DECLARED A FREE AGENT
HIS IMPROVEMENT AROUND SECOND HAS KEPT PACE WITH HIS WORK AT THE PLATE
'Bama' ROWELL
—THE BEES' ROOKIE HAS CAUSED QUITE A STIR WITH HIS HITTING THIS SEASON
RIGHT BACK AT YOU !!
ALL HE ASKS IS THAT THE PITCHERS TOSS THEM UP NEAR THE PLATE
PAP'

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Carvel "Bama" Rowell, the Boston Bees' rookie second baseman, created something of a mild sensation when he moved into the lead in the race for the batting championship of the National League. His sudden batting splurge which carried him to the top may have been a great surprise to the experts but not to Manager Casey Stengel. As early as last spring when he first looked Rowell over in camp, Stengel predicted that the Bees had picked up a great natural hitter. Most camp followers felt certain that Stengel was indulging in one of his famous "gags."

Rowell is an excellent example of the fact that ballyhoo and a fancy price are not necessarily the marks of a successful rookie. Rowell, for instance, cost the Bees exactly $1,000. Rowell was declared a free agent when he was being shuttled around the Brooklyn Dodgers' minor league chain. Failure to file notice of his transfer from Winston-Salem to Dayton with the minor league czar, Bill Braham, set Carvel free and the Bees promptly gave him $1,000 for his signature.

Rowell has made the grade the hard way. Jumping from a class "A" ball club, he looked pretty terrible to everyone but Stengel. Stengel must have seen something in the youngster that others overlooked. He wouldn't give up on Rowell and it was Casey's faith in the youngster that prompted Stengel to sell Tony Cuccinello to the Giants. Once the rookie had a chance to play regularly at second beside Eddie Miller he improved rapidly. His efforts in the field have kept pace with his sensational work at the plate.

Chances are the Bees could command 50 times the amount they paid for Rowell in the open market. But Casey Stengel insists that the youngster isn't going to leave Boston and hopefully looks forward to a dozen or more years of stardom for the rookie who has flashed so brilliantly. —Pap'

World Series Oct. 2

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The 1940 World's Series will open in the home city of the pennant winning National League Club—presumably Cincinnati, on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

This was decided at a meeting presided over today by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner.

The first two games of the series will be played in the National League city, with the scene shifting to the home of the American League winners for the next three games, if necessary. In the event more than five games are necessary to decide, the last two games will be played in the home park of the National Leaguers.

All games will start at 1:30 p. m., standard time.

If either the New York Yankees or Boston represent the American league, one day will be allowed for travel. No travel days will be required if Detroit, Cleveland or Chicago are the American League representatives.

Prices will remain the same as last year with box seats selling for $6.60, reserved grandstand $5.50, unreserved $3.30 and bleachers $1.10. These will be slightly increased in Ohio to meet the requirements of state amusement taxes.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	80	58	.580	
Cleveland	79	58	.577	½
New York	76	60	.559	3
Chicago	75	64	.540	5½
Boston	73	65	.529	7
Washington	59	79	.428	21
St. Louis	57	82	.410	23½
Philadelphia	50	83	.376	27½

Results Sept. 13

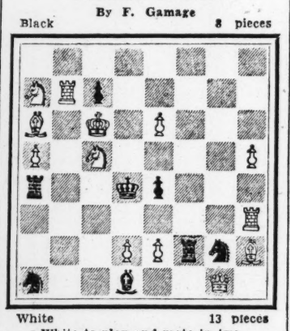
Cleveland 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 8, New York 6.
St. Louis 7, Washington 3.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 14, 1940
Problem No. 2279
By F. Gamage

Black 8 pieces

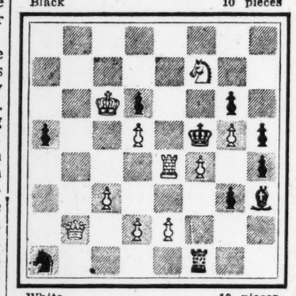


White 13 pieces

White to play and mate in two.
Second Prize, Bolton Football Field.)

Problem No. 2280
By F. Gamage

Black 10 pieces



White 10 pieces

White to play and mate in three

(No. 445, Lasker's Chess Magazine, Feb., 1907. A grand key, followed by magnificent play in several variations.)

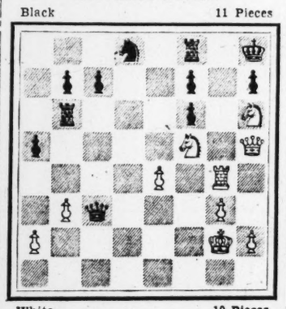
Solutions to Problems

No. 2277. Q-B4
No. 2278. 1. R-B3 KxQKt
2. KKt-K2ch
1. —— KxKKt
2. QKt-K2ch
1. PxKKt or QKt
2. P-B3ch

End-Game No. 528. White mates: 1 RxPch KxR: 2 Kt-R5ch, K-Kt; 3 Q-B7ch. K-B3; 4 Q-Q6ch. K-Kt2; 5 Q-K7ch, etc.

End-Game No. 529

Black 11 Pieces



White White to play and win

(L. Zollner vs. G. C. Heywood, quoted in Wenham's "One Hundred Chess Gems.")

Fine Repeats

For two years now, Fine has won the annual summer tournament conducted by the United States Chess Federation. Last year, he barely nosed out Reshevsky, winning every game but that with his arch-rival, which he drew. Unfortunately for Reshevsky, he drew with Pinkus, and was a half-point behind in the final standing.

This year, with a weaker field, Fine sailed through without a defeat or draw. All eight other contestants fell before his accurate onslaughts.

The Final Standing

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Fine	8	0	Kendall	3½	4½
Steiner	5	3	Elo	2½	5½
Adams	4½	3½	Ohman	2½	5½
Marchand	4½	3½	Burdge	2	6
Thompson	3½	4½			

The Consolation was won by Joseph Rauch of Montreal, Canada.

Scrivener St. Louis Champion

The championship tournament of the St. Louis Chess League was an easy triumph for Robert S. Scrivener, who finished with a score of 10-1. His nearest rival, Eric Marchand, former Harvard player, now teaching school near St. Louis, was second with 8½-2½. M. Gilbert and L. W. Haller followed with 8-3 each.

A. C. White's Problem Article

The Chess Review is featuring an interesting article entitled "Sixty Two-Movers of the Past Sixty Years," by the great problemist Alain C. White. The third section appears in the August-September issue. Nine problems are quoted, together with Mr. White's comments on their artistic aspects. Those who often wonder just what the expert composers are striving to do, and what constitutes really great problem construction, will find Mr. White's answer in this article.

Correspondence Players Note

The eighth Grand National Tournament, sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America, is open to everyone. The first round, which will take a year, consists of State and Interstate Preliminaries. Those interested should send their entries to W. F. James, Secretary-Tournament Director, 4133 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa. The entry fee is $1. Section prizes are awarded.

New York Championship Game

This game bears a certain similarity to Fine's victory below. In each game, the ultimate winners saw how they could gain a positional advantage and did not hesitate to exchange, believing the advantage would grow rather than decrease as the position simplified.

Zukertort

Willman White	Chernev Black	Willman White	Chernev Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 P-QR4	Kt-Kt3
2 P-B4	P-Q4	15 B-R2	B-Q2
3 PxP	KtxP	16 Castles	QR-B
4 P-K4	Kt-KB3	17 KR-K	Kt-R4
5 B-B4	P-K3	18 B-Kt4	Kt(R4)-B5
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	19 P-R5	Kt-R
7 P-Q4	PxP	20 P-K5	KtxKtP
8 KtxP	B-B4	21 R-Q4	P-QKt4
9 B-Kt3	BxKt	22 Kt-K4	B-B3
10 BxB	Kt-B3	23 Kt-Q6ch	RxKt
11 B-B5	QxQch	24 RxR	Kt-B5
12 RxQ	Kt-Q2	25 BxKt	PxB
13 B-Q6	P-QR3	26 KR-Q	Resigns

Fine Shows How To Do It

This game, from the qualifying round of the Dallas congress, is a model of simplicity. Fine did not hesitate to exchange queens early, believing that his open Q file bearing on a backward QP would eventually reap its reward.

English Opening

Fine White	Rauch Black	Fine White	Rauch Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	21 B-KR	P-B6(a)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 PxP	PxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	23 R-K	B-Kt4
4 KtxP	KtxKt	24 B-K3	BxB
5 QxKt	Kt-B3	25 QxB	B-Kt5
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	26 RxQP	P-Kt4
7 P-KKt3	Castles	27 BPxP	PxP
8 B-Kt2	P-B3	28 RxR	PxR
9 Castles	P-Q3	29 P-R5	P-Kt5
10 R-Q	Q-Kt3	30 P-R3	BxP
11 QxQ	PxQ	31 BxP	B-Q2
12 B-K3	B-K3	32 B-Q5ch	K-R
13 P-Kt3	Kt-Q2	33 R-K7	B-B4
14 R-Q2	K-B4	34 B-B4	R-Q
15 QR-Q	P-KKt4	35 BxP	R-Q4
16 Kt-K4	KtxKt	36 B-B8	BxB
17 BxKt	P-KB4	37 R-K8ch	K-Kt2
18 B-B3	R-R3	38 RxB	R-Q6
19 P-QR4	P-B5	39 P-R6	RxP
20 B-Q4	P-Kt5	40 P-R7	Resigns

(a) Black's K side demonstration has really made it easier for White to win the backward QP. But Fine would have been able to win positionally in the long run.

Tribe Like Ship Minus Its Rudder

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is conceivable that the present Cleveland Indian cast is in a more disorganized state than any championship contender in the history of the American League. Like a ship without a rudder, it has floated aimlessly around the circuit for more than a month, picking up one game and kicking away another.

According to the gossip you hear in the dugout, the players pay no attention whatever to Manager Oscar Vitt. Few even bother to speak to him. He is probably the most lonesome man in baseball. Yet the club can win the pennant. The Yankees and Tigers are the sentimental favorites, but the Indians are still in the thick of the struggle.

Remains Big News

The "Cleveland situation" has been discussed so often and to such length in recent weeks, it is getting rather tiresome. However, aside from the actual flag race itself, it is the biggest news in the majors, and cannot be ignored.

Everybody agrees on one angle of the story, and that is: Vitt will not be in the managerial seat in 1941. And yet, if Alva Bradley feels that Ossie is doing a bad job of piloting and has decided that a change is necessary before the start of another season, why hasn't he done something about it? In other words, if Bradley thinks that Vitt is an anchor to the club, how does he expect to win the pennant? When an owner is convinced that a change in managers will benefit his team, he should go through with the move at once—not wait until tomorrow, or next year. Some critics take the delay of Vitt's departure to mean that participation in the World Series may save Ossie's berth.

Possible Successor

But Cleveland writers no longer discuss the manager's dismissal. They take that for granted and talk only about his possible successor. Luke Sewell, Rogers Hornsby, and Bill Terry have been mentioned as likely skippers of the hard-to-handle Indians in '41. Down in New York they laugh at any suggestion that Memphis Bill is moving to Ohio. But you never can tell.

Sewell is said to have gone to Bradley and made it known that he is not interested in the promotion. If this is authentic, Luke should get credit for being a smart fellow. He probably visions himself in the unhappy Vitt's shoes a year from now.

Those who feel sorry for Vitt—and the league is full of them—would like to see Hornsby running the Tribe. Rogers has done a commendable job in the Texas League this year and apparently is ripe to step back into the majors. He is just the man who could handle the temperamental outfit. They would play ball for him or they wouldn't get uniforms.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 13

International League

Jersey City 8, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 13, Buffalo 0.
Montreal 7-5, Toronto 1-0.
Only games.

American Association

St. Paul 6-0, Milwaukee 5-1.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 1.
Columbus 6, Louisille 0.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 13, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 8-7, Portland 1-1 (2nd game 7 innings).
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 4.
Hollywood 3-0, Sacramento 2-1 (2nd game 7 innings).

Texas League Playoffs

Beaumont 6, San Antonio 2.
Houston 4, Oklahoma City 2.
(Beaumont and Houston enter finals).

Southern Association Play-Offs

Nashville 12, Chattanooga 3 (Nashville wins series).
Memphis 10, Atlanta 1.

Eastern League Play-Offs

No game scheduled.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.—Three trim eight-meter yachts spread their sails today for the first heat of a triangular meet between saltwater yachtsmen from Marblehead, Mass., and Long Island Sound and freshwater sailors of Lake Ontario.

The invitation regatta, second annual in the series, includes three races over a triangular course in Lake Ontario, two today and one tomorrow.

Skipper Hasket Derby, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Nicholas Biddle and Robert Leeson represent Marblehead, while the Long Island Sound crew includes Drake H. Sparkman, skipper, and Porter Buck, Jack Keeshan and Richard Maxwell.

Defending the honor of freshwater sailing are Skipper Elmer J. Doyle, Robert Grant and William Ballantine of Toronto, Dr. Robert MacLeod and Jack Hallock.

* * *

SEATTLE—Betty Jameson, national champion, set a new women's course record yesterday in defeating Muriel Veatch, Longview, Wash., in the semifinals of the women's western amateur golf championship.

The San Antonio girl shot a 74, two under par, for the 18-hole Seattle Golf Club course and won her match, 2 and 1.

She meets Marian Miley, Lexington, Ky., in the finals.

Miss Miley came from behind to defeat Mrs. J. K. Priebe, Seattle City champion, 3 and 2.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Pittsburgh and Acipco of Birmingham squared off in a final three-game series for the national amateur baseball championship here today after fighting their way through a 19-team field.

* * *

Harmon S. Graves, Sr., one of the United States Military Academy's football coaches, passed on Thursday at his summer home in Grand Isle, Vt.

He was a halfback on the championship Yale team of 1892 and coached for two seasons at West Point after graduating from the Yale Law School in 1894.

Graves was an attorney in New York City for many years.

* * *

ORANGE, Conn.—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., who went to the semifinals in the recent national PGA championship, ruled the professionals of the first district today by virtue of his eight-under-par 134 in the 36-hole northeast championship.

* * *

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—Three new champions, two pistol and one small bore rifle, went into record books yesterday at the national matches, but the 30-caliber individual king's coronation was delayed until Saturday, when the final round of the five relay match will be fired.

Joseph P. Corr, Philadelphia policeman, grabbed the national service pistol 45-caliber title with a score of 277 of 300.

Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., annexed the national small bore championship with an aggregate score of 3,187 out of 3,200.

The all-around pistol championship went to Harry W. Reeves, of the Detroit police team, who scored 848 of 900 in three matches with the 22, 38 and 45 caliber hand guns.

'Duff' McCullough Matches Strokes With Dick Chapman

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 14—Members of one of the most ardent golfing families in the State of Pennsylvania were pinching themselves in self-confessed amazement today as their only son matched strokes with Dick Chapman of Mamaroneck for the amateur golf championship of the United States.

The family is the McCulloughs of Philadelphia, and the son is Warrington B., Jr., called "Duff" for short. And although Duff's family—mother, father, sister and wife—expected him to do well in the tournament, they had no idea he would reach the final.

Duff came to this 44th championship with a record of having won the 1937 Pennsylvania amateur and of having reached the round of 16 of the 1935 national amateur. He had won numerous club titles with various partners, and he felt that he might cause somebody trouble. Yet reaching the final bracket was almost beyond his imagination.

Knew Game Was Right

"I practiced long and hard for this tournament," he said yesterday afternoon following his 5-and-3 victory over Ray Billows, last year's runner-up, "and when I qualified with scores of 74 and 71 to tie for second place, I knew my game was right. But my hopes fell when I saw the draw and realized I would have to climb over Gus Moreland, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Fischer, and either Billows or Bud Ward. That seemed like a pretty tough assignment."

His march through the match play rounds, however, has left little to be desired, and as he entered the final this morning he was acknowledged as a master of iron shots—one of the exactitudes of the Winged Foot Club here, and a grand competitor.

In meeting Chapman, this year's medalist, Duff was facing one of the pre-tournament favorites and one whose only stretch of bad golf came yesterday when he defeated Wilford Wehrle in the semifinals. Chapman played the first nine holes in 42 to reach the turn 5 down, but he then pulled himself together while Wehrle was falling apart to lunch 1 up. He increased that advantage in the afternoon to win 3 and 2.

In the gallery today were Duff's mother, sister, and wife, with his father absent only because of business reasons. As they followed him hole by hole, they recalled how he first started to play the game at the instigation of McCullough, Sr.

Started Too Late

It seems that Mr. McCullough was an enthusiast about golf right from the start, but that he took it up a little too late to do much with it. He scored well enough, but just not well enough to bring home a championship. Accordingly, it was his greatest hope that when his son grew up, the titles he once wanted to be his would be his son's.

Duff has not disappointed his father. Between them they have taken numerous father-and-son tournaments, and with his mother, Duff has won mother-and-son affairs. Even with his sister, Jane Duff, has won alternate-shot tourneys.

In the 1935 national amateur, Duff pleased his family by going to the fifth round, where he met Lawson Little, the eventual winner, and became Lawson's 28th consecutive match play victim. His performance in reaching the final here has more than pleased them. As Jane said following his defeat of Billows, "isn't it marvelous?"

A member of Huntington Valley Country Club, the 32-year-old Duff has come a long way since the days he used to come home to be greeted by his father with, "Well, how did the little duffer do today?" From that question came the nickname, even though it does not now fit his game.

As someone in the gallery declared, "If he is a duffer, than I want to be just like him."

* * *

Little was a marshal in Duff's match with Billows, and after watching him a while commented on the improvement in his game. "He is a fine golfer now," he said, "and has improved greatly since 1935."

* * *

McCullough and Chapman, incidentally, played together once as partners in a four-ball match about a year ago. They won the tournament with a best ball of 63, finishing the 18 holes with a stretch of five straight threes.

* * *

Both McCullough and Chapman have played the same number of holes, 130, including the qualifying rounds. Chapman, however, holds a decided edge in scoring, being 4 under par for the distance, while Duff is 16 over. Most of Duff's trouble came when he went 10 over par in eliminating Gus Moreland, the former Walker Cupper.

Weekly Magazine Note

In the course of an article on Bobby Riggs, in today's issue of the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, mention was made of the several players who might defeat him in the national championship matches at Forest Hills. The article was prepared several weeks ago, with Riggs's interest in football as the main subject, and was intended for publication before the finals in which he was defeated by Don McNeill.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	150,000
Previous day's sales	268,180
1940 volume to date	147,473,925
1939 volume to date	178,118,606

Steels, Rails Lead Hesitant Market Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP) — Steels and rails worked upward by fractions today to give the stock market something of a stimulant.

From an irregular opening, leaders improved slightly near the second and final hour.

Trading was slow, picking up a bit only on the forward moves.

The best performers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Great Northern preferred, N. Y. Central, Standard Oil of N. J., General Motors, Dow Chemical, du Pont, American Can, American Telephone and Boeing.

Operators were agreed that marked swings in either direction were unlikely until the British-Nazi combat for air control was decided and until the national sentiment on the coming election appears crystalized.

Wall Street commentators suggested increased activity was likely among aircraft, building, retail and rail shares because of the rapidly widening defense program.

From trade and government sources came indications rearmament production would not interfere with automobile output, due in part to the construction of new plants for tank and allied manufacture and in part, also, to the need for automobiles as military equipment.

Marketmen were concerned with the Senate's delay in work on the excess profits tax bill, pointing out that the probable level of earnings on stocks cannot be accurately judged until the bill is settled.

Bonds Fractionally Higher

A few rail and industrial bonds climbed fractions in a slow market today.

Many issues held unchanged as traders continued to wait for a decisive turn in the battle of England to stir the market.

The rising trend in rail loadings, bringing improvement in the financial condition of numerous carriers, turned attention to transportation issues. Among the gainers were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

Down a shade were International Hydro Electric 6s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s and National Dairy 3¾s.

Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet 4s rose a bit.

Canada 4s of 1960 dipped nearly a point in the foreign list. Italy 7s were off a fraction.

U. S. Treasury issues showed little change.

Credit Banks Return $10,000,000 Capital Funds to Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal intermediate credit banks returned $10,000,000 of their capital funds to the United States Treasury on August 31, according to an announcement by George M. Brennan, Intermediate Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. This action follows the economy proposals of the President's budget message to the effect that Government corporations might find it possible to reduce their capital funds substantially.

Mr. Brennan said the $10,000,000 represents the first installment of a total fund of $40,000,000 of Government-provided capital and paid-in surplus which is to be released during the next few months to a Treasury revolving fund. Funds released to the revolving fund will be available for new subscriptions if needed.

After the capital-release is completed, the 12 intermediate credit banks will still have a total capital of $60,000,000, all of which is owned by the Federal Government, and approximately $20,000,000 of earned surplus and reserves, none of which is returnable to the Treasury under existing law. Commissioner Brennan pointed out that the ratio of capital and surplus to debentures will be about 1 to 2½ compared to a ratio of 1 to 10 allowed under the law.

Brokers' Loans Show Increase for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $235,500,000.

The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $4,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $430,000,000.

Orders 300 Freight Cars

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rock Island lines announced placing of orders for 300 freight cars as part of the road's rehabilitation program to meet the demand of increased traffic. Two hundred 50-foot, 6-inch 50-ton steel sheathed box cars were ordered from the American Car & Foundry Company and 100 65-foot, 6-inch 70-ton low side drop end and gondola cars from the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Shortage in Some Lumber

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., (AP)—Ben Wand, publisher of the Southern Lumber Journal, said Army and Navy defense projects in the South, especially in Florida, had caused a temporary shortage in some classes of lumber and had resulted in a price increase of about $4 to $5 a thousand feet for southern pine.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¼	57½	58¼	+1¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Sep10
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep10
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	40½	40¼	40¼	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Sep12
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep11
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14	14	Sep12
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	Sep11
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	152	151	152	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ⅝
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep13
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13¼	13	13	Sep11
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep13
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	3	55	54½	55	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	Sep13
23¼	17⅜	Am Cable & R	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	96¾	96⅜	96¾	+ ⅝
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178	178	178	Sep10
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42½	42½	42½	Sep13
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	2	18	18	18	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	105	105	105	Sep12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Sep13
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(⅛e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Sep13
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	8	9¼	9	9	Sep 9
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep13
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep13
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16	16	16	Sep11
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep12
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	1	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep12
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	27½	27½	27½	Sep11
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	52	51½	51½	Sep12
2⅜	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep13
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep12
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g13
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	5	13½	13¼	13½	
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	54½	54½	54½	Sep13
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Sep12
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16½	16	16	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50	50	50	— ¾
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅝
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep13
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	1	38	38	38	
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 4
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep12
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep13
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74	74	74	Sep12
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep12
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	4	162¾	162	162¾	+1⅞
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75	75	75	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	76	76	76	+ ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	Sep 4
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Sep12
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W I pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
12	6	Am Woolen	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	23	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29	29	29	Sep12
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pf	2	42	41½	41½	Apr20
68	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Sep 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep13
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep11
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	70	70	70	Sep12
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	Sep13
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	51	51	51	—1
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	3	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14	14	14	Sep11
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep13
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep12
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Sep12
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	3	6	5½	5½	Sep 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep12
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	15	14⅝	14¼	14¼	Sep13
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	Sep13
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Sep11
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep12
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)		102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 5
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	11	30	29½	29½	— ½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	3	20⅜	19¾	19¾	Sep13
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29	29	29	
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	16	76¾	76	76⅝	+ ⅝
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep12
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18¾	18	18	Sep11
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 5
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	26	26	26	Sep12
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	24½	24¼	24½	A'g 11
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	2	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep13
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Sep10
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
114⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Sep13
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	22	21½	21½	Sep12
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	Sep13
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Sep13
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep10
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	8	7¾	8	Sep13
9¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep12
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	
23⅛	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Sep13
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	8	8	Sep12
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep11

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17	17	17	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	6	6	6	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Sep13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31	31	31	Sep 9
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	49⅜	48½	48½	—1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	2	28	27⅝	28	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	Sep13
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep11
6	2¾	Century Rib M	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep12
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	5	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep12
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	12	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep11
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¼	¼	¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	45	44½	44½	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Sep 3
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Sep12
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep13
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	36	75¼	74⅜	75¼	— ¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep12
4¼	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	Sep13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	32	32	32	Sep13
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	6	33	32¼	32¼	Sep12
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
36¾	26	Cluett P (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+1
25½	21¼	Coca-Cola (2½e)	1	107	107	107	Sep13
131	99½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Sep10
63	56	Colgate P (½)	1	11	11	11	
20	10⅛	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep12
101½	94	Collins&A (2½e)	3	23	22¼	22¼	— ¾
35½	16½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
24	12½	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep13
26½	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19	19	19	Sep13
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	55	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep13
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	Sep 9
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	79¾	78	79¾	Sep 5
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	31¼	31	31¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99⅝	100	Sep11
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	37	37	37	—1
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep11
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	7	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	11	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Conde Nast	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep13
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep12
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
27⅛	11½	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	15	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108½	107⅞	107⅞	Sep13
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
5⅛	1⅜	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Sep 7
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Sep12
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102	102	102	Sep11
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Sep12
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¾	8⅜	8½	Sep11
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep13
9⅞	7⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep10
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	6	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	Sep13
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Sep11
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	5	6⅛	6	6	Sep12
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35⅜	35½	35½	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	77	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	7	18⅜	18	18⅜	Sep13
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	23	22¼	22¼	Sep 9
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	2	18	18	18	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	56⅜	56	56	Sep 9
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	50	50	50	Sep13
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	6	½	½	½	Sep13
24¼	13	Crane Co	6	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
32¾	23	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	23	23	23	Sep13
73¼	35⅜	Crosley Corp	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Sep13
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2	26½	26½	26½	Sep13
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	40	40	40	Sep11
21⅛	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep13
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼

Commerce and Finance

NICB Says Inflation Avoided Only by Change in Fiscal Policy

Business and Industry

Retail Sales Continue In Rising Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—A continuation of favorable business trends throughout the last week was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, in its weekly trade review.

"Retail buying," said the mercantile agency, "maintained its accelerated pace and in some regions touched a new high for the current season. "Industrial production also gave a good account of itself, rising more than seasonally to the peak level of the year so far.

"Wholesale and industrial ordering was not quite so active as in the previous week, but trading continued to show some liberalization of purchasing policies compared with a few years ago. . . .

"Purchasing at retail continues vigorous. . . . Reports from all sections of the country reveal a spirit of optimism among consumers. . . .

"Sales for the whole country were estimated 5 to 10 per cent higher than in 1939; last week the year-to-year margin was between 6 and 13 per cent.

"The estimated percentage improvement for individual regions was as follows: New England 3 to 7, East 4 to 10, South and Middle West 7 to 12, Northwest 5 to 8, Southwest 3 to 8, and Pacific Coast 2 to 6.

"Wholesale turnover reflects the recent expansion in retail trade not only through exceptionally heavy reorder activity but also in an increase of stock commitments. . . .

"The curve of production continues to point upward with the recovery from the Labor Day letdown more pronounced than usual in many industries. . . .

"The defense program appeared as a strong influence affecting the liberalization of buying policies. . . .

"Among industries reporting a greater than seasonal uptrend in production for the latest week were steel, automobile, and cotton and woolen textiles."

Housing Vacancy Ratio Found 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 176-city sample of an April 1 housing census showed an average vacancy in urban houses and apartments of 5 per cent.

Enumerators found 8,562,611 dwelling units in the 176 cities, but 425,974 units were vacant.

The Census Bureau noted, however, that the vacancy ratio was as low as 1 per cent in industrial towns such as Hamtramck, Mich., New Britain, Conn., and Warren, Ohio. The average was brought up by vacancies of about 20 per cent in such resort cities as Atlantic City, N. J., and Warwick, R. I., where the census was taken before the opening of the summer season.

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The TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3.00 P. M., Sept. 23, 1940.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

Sept. 12, 1940.

This Changing World

The Problem of Sterling — Complexity of British Regulations on Exchange Transactions Raises Many Questions — Concerning Dollars

By H. B. Elliston

The furore caused in the House of Commons a few weeks ago about the amount of dollars which certain British citizens had been allowed to buy with their pounds showed up the keen watchfulness which the British are maintaining over their dollars.

The problem is one that the home-dwelling American finds difficult to appreciate. If he wishes to buy a bale of cotton, and has enough dollars in the bank, all he has to do is draw out the money, and hand it over to the merchant. The position is much more difficult for the British. They need the cotton. But, in order to buy it, the amount of money they have in their bank at home doesn't provide the purchasing power, necessarily. Somebody else in Britain must first earn the dollars so that the cotton purchaser may exchange his pounds for those dollars. Or the British Government must acquire the dollars by selling gold to the American Treasury. Or the American must lend the dollars to the British.

Inhibitions and prohibitions litter the British way to these precious dollars wherewith to buy American goods. Borrowing is out of the question. That was prohibited under the Neutrality Act. As to obtaining dollars for gold, this is still possible. But there's a limit to the amount of gold available to the British, and some day they may come to the bottom of their till. Finally, the times make it difficult to earn dollars in trade or the rendering of services outside the British Isles.

How the British manage to keep up any trade at all is astonishing. Factories in Britain are under constant bombardment, apparently; when they are working, they are in part turned over to the making of munitions for home defense. It must be difficult on both accounts to keep up the export trade. The other way, via "services," of earning dollars is even more precarious. Services which return dollars are the carrying of Americans or American goods in British ships and the entertainment in Britain of American tourists. It goes without saying that there's precious little of this business left.

Hence official Britain is constrained to police the availability to individuals of the earned or gold-exchanged dollars. There's a whole series of regulations on the subject. Those that apply to Britons we will leave out of this discussion. But Americans, as well as Britons, own pounds in London and we will restrict ourselves to the regulations which deal with these foreign holdings. Our reason is twofold. Readers with financial relations in Britain, to whom the regulations are as complicated as an American tax bill, have written in for enlightenment. And the regulations are of general interest in connection with the British war effort.

1. Existing balances which Americans and other foreigners held in Britain before July 18 may be transferred into dollars on the application of the owner's bank in Britain to the Bank of England.

2. After July 18 all those who receive incomes from Great Britain must have those incomes remitted to them direct by mail, subject to permission being granted in respect of each item.

3. This income can be received at an American bank in the United States in registered sterling. However, it can then be paid out to the income receiver in dollars at the official rate of exchange, to wit, a little over $4 to the pound. Thus an American in receipt of income from Britain should open a registered Sterling account at his American bank.

4. Suppose the income recipient in the United States has to make payments in pounds in Great Britain. Say, for insurance premiums, expenses arising out of property ownership, charitable donations, rents, etc. In that case he must open a fresh account in Britain called a "Sterling Area" account. Permission must be obtained for each item so transferred back to England out of the Registered Account maintained in America.

5. Thus the person with financial interests in Britain must open two new accounts. One is a Registered Sterling account in America, the other a Sterling Area account in Britain; additional to any account he may have in Britain containing old balances.

These are the gist of the latest regulations. In view of Britain's great need for dollars, they aren't as restrictive as the circumstances might seem to warrant. It will be observed, for instance, that foreigners are better treated than are Britons. When it was thought that a British citizen was turning his pounds into dollars, there was a furore. There was no such furore over an American or a Dutchman doing the same thing. The reason for this "discrimination" in favor of the foreigner is traditional. (Before Xenophobia set in, by the way, it was almost international law to treat foreigners with favor, and a carryover of this practice is to be observed in Italy, where, in spite of the war, old-time British residents are allowed to remain undisturbed, while Italian nonconformists are held in detention.) Even with Big Ben so close to twelve o'clock, the British are jealous of their reputation as a foreign safe deposit box. And the implication of a safe deposit box is that the owner shall be able to take his money out on demand.

Withdrawals by frightened foreigners have been going on for some months past. And the money has been turned into dollars and kept in New Ycrk. Now these foreign balances have been considerably drawn down, and the evidence is the state of the exchange rate. The slackening in these transactions has put up the rate from $3 minus to $4 plus. This is called the "free" rate. With the diminution of this business, the "free" rate is now approximating the "official" rate, and there will soon be a static exchange at the official rate. An end of the dual exchange system would spread the official control in the manner I have explained.

There are, of course, some balances still left in London by foreigners. They belong to foreigners who don't wish to compete with official Britain for dollars—foreigners who wish to do their bit in seeing battered London come through its present ordeal, and again take its place as a great bulwark of financial freedom. A controlled exchange is a war and not a totalitarian measure in Britain.

Deficits Seen Sowing Seeds Of Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The United States will avoid a runaway inflation only if it finances its heavy defense expenditures by a soundly-conceived fiscal program, raising money primarily by taxation together with a supplementary program of "minimal" loans, the National Industrial Conference Board declared today.

The board, deriving its conclusions from a study of methods in defense financing undertaken by its Division of Industrial Economics, asserted that while Federal credit appears to be the one stable element in a world of shifting values, seven years of Federal deficit financing have seeded the ground for inflation. Financial collapse such as overtook certain European nations in the early 1920's can be avoided, it holds, only if defense expenditures are met by a "fiscal mobilization for national defense."

Sees Loans Necessary

Despite the fact that the Federal debt has been expanded by more than $27 billion since 1930, loans will be necessary, the report stresses. In reviewing four feasible means of meeting the defense bills, taxation, voluntary loans, forced loans and "quasi-forced" loans, the report cited the proponents of the forced loan as declaring it to be "superior to the voluntary loan in that it offers no opportunity to slackers or opponents of national policy to escape their proper share of the national burden."

Other advantages claimed for this form of financing were that the forced loan was not as inflationary as large-scale voluntary loans; that it constituted a "conscription of wealth" at low interest cost, and that it afforded greater flexibility than emergency tax measures. The same advantages were claimed for quasi-forced loans, which are similar in effect, but provide the citizen with the alternative of paying an extra income tax rather than of contributing a larger amount for special low-interest, non-transferable bonds.

Taxes Not Heavy Enough

The fact that the 1940 revenue act will presumably bring into the Treasury the additional $4,700,000,000 expected from it within the five-year period is not enough, the report holds, since fiscal policies must not only attack huge revenue problems, but influence production and consumption habits as well. To accomplish this, the rates of important taxes may have to be readjusted to effect a more deliberate diversion of funds from normal consumption and savings to the needs of defense.

In addition, specific commodity and business excises may have to be established, in some cases at almost prohibitory levels, so as to curtail drastically civilian consumption of defense-program essentials, the report continued. If tax schedules are reconstructed to perform this additional function, they should form a system that will burden equally the rich and poor without violating current principles of tax justice, it adds.

The report declares that any fiscal procedure which provided the Government with purchasing power without depriving the civil population of an equal amount could be considered inflationary.

N. E. Food Official

Brooks F. Smith

Appointed manager of the New England Division of Standard Brands Incorporated, distributors of well-known grocery and bakery products

U. S. Has Ordered 174 Cargo Vessels For Post-War Trade

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—The U. S. Maritime Commission expects stiff competition from other nations when world peace is restored, G. H. Helmbold, commission director of operations and traffic, told the American Association of Port Authorities convention.

Preparing for this, he said, the commission has awarded contracts for 174 cargo vessels, of which 62 have been launched and the keels of 97 others laid.

William L. Montgomery, international trade department manager for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said the United States has lost $750,000,000 worth of foreign trade.

"However, for the future we may envisage a closer economic account with the British Empire countries. That, together with the solidarity of the Pan Americas, will give economic power capable of bargaining on equal terms with the most powerful combination which a German-dominated Europe may form after the war."

The convention closes today with the election of officers and selection of the next convention city.

Economist Thinks Defense Will Put Industry at Record Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Discussing the effect of the European war on American economy, A. W. Zelomek, economist for the Fairchild Publications and the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., told members of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association that "defense spending will produce an armament boom that will raise industrial production to the highest levels in the nation's history.

"Other nations of the world have spent increasing proportions of their national income for armaments," Mr. Zelomek pointed out. "The United States is now beginning to do the same thing. As defense expenditures rise, and it has been estimated that they will reach between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 within the next five or six years, they bring closer the possibility of inflation, promise great stimulation to business activity during the next two or three years, and raise the question of how the armaments will be paid for eventually.

Question of Future

"Although the creation of a gigantic arms industry in the United States assures a tremendous expansion in productive activity and income in the United States in the next two or three years, it also raises the question regarding the ultimate future of our high standard of living.

"So far, the general conception of economic defense—as contrasted with military defense—seems to be simply that of preventing totalitarian penetration into Latin America. What should be troubling people," Mr. Zelomek asserted, "is not only the rate at which orders are being placed for aircraft and battleships, but also what will eventually happen to the standard of living in the United States when we begin to pay for our armament construction. What will happen to all of those who may become employed in defense production in the next few years when the present emergency passes? This is a vitally important economic question."

Devoting a considerable portion of his time to the question of the economic defense of our living standards, Mr. Zelomek discussed at full length not only the South American problems, but the South American opportunities.

Not minimizing in the least the natural difficulties that stand in the way of organizing a well-rounded program which will increase hemisphere security and improve hemisphere economic conditions, Mr. Zelomek emphasized the fact that new frontiers in this hemisphere lie to the north and south of us, and particularly to the south, rather than in the United States proper.

Relations With Japan

An aggressive economic policy is required to improve and incorporate these other economies with our own, thus providing a broader outlet for productive activity in the United States which may at a later date prevent a decline in our own living standards.

So long as the European war lasts, Mr. Zelomek expects little improvement or little deterioration in our relations with Japan. The acquisition of naval bases in the Atlantic permits the bulk of the navy to remain in Pacific waters.

This is a realistic procedure under the conditions which exist in the world today and so long as the war lasts. Should the war be ended shortly by a British defeat, however—and this is still a possibility which cannot be entirely eliminated—the entire situation would be changed very quickly.

The relations between the four totalitarian powers — Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia—would undergo immediate and rapid changes. The foreign policy of the United States, especially, would face a much more difficult situation. With the bulk of the silk coming from Japan, it is plain that the raw material of the hosiery industry would be affected as much by political factors as by economic developments in the months to come.

Engineering Awards 36 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK, (AP)—A sharp increase in industrial and commercial building boosted private engineering awards this week to the fourth highest level of the year, Engineering News-Record reported.

A lull in Federal contracts dropped total awards to $68,705,000, or 10 per cent below the previous week, the publication said, but the total was 36 per cent greater than the same week a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk.	Prev. week.	Year ago
Private	$32,769,000	$17,993,000	$13,836,000
State and municipal	28,102,000	23,547,000	23,624,000
Federal	7,834,000	33,021,000	13,012,000
Totals	68,705,000	76,561,000	50,472,000

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10

Week's Financing Volume Is Best In Over a Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Private corporations raised more new capital this week than in any similar period in more than a year, a tabulation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

Total public offerings of new securities during the week ended Sept. 12 yesterday rebounded to $72,189,779 from the abnormally low level of $6,419,350 the previous week. Most of the total was accounted for by corporate issues and 95 per cent represented new money rather than the refunding of existing debts.

The excellent reception accorded them by investors is expected in Wall Street circles to speed up financing plans now under discussion.

The week's offerings compare as follows:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ag
Municipal	$14,376,279	$5,099,350	$868,500
	3,585,000	150,000	.....
Public Utility	3,585,000	150,000	.....
Railroad	30,308,000	.....	.....
Industrial	21,000,000	550,000	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	620,000	180,000
Stock	2,920,500	.....	131,000
Total	$72,189,779	$6,419,350	$1,179,600

Commodity Prices Generally Higher in Week Ended Sept. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A rise of 0.4 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices reflected general advances in wholesale markets in the week ended September 7, the Department of Commerce reported.

Principal gains were in grains, cattle feed, hides, wool, livestock, and certain building materials, particularly lumber. These increases brought the all-commodity index to 78.0 per cent ofthe 1926 average, the highest level since mid-May. During the past 4 weeks there has been a net gain of 1.4 per cent, which has been concentrated largely in farm products, foods, and biulding materials. Last year, at this time, prices were advancing very rapidly following the outbreak of the war on September 1. Partly because this marked rise was exceptional, the current level of prices is lower by about 0.5 per cent than it was a year ago.

Except for the metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods, which remained at the levels of the previous week, the indexes for major commodity groups showed increases ranging from 0.1 per cent for textile products and fuel and lighting materials to 1.3 per cent for farm products. Building materials and hides and leather products advanced 0.7 per cent; chemicals and allied products, 0.4 per cent; and foods and miscellaneous commodities, 0.3 per cent.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose 1.0 per cent during the past week because of higher prices for domestic agricultural products, hides and skins, such imports as cocoa beans, pepper, raw silk, and copra, and scrap steel. The index for manufactured commodities advanced 0.1 per cent, and prices of semimanufactured articles remained at the level of the previous week.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity groups	Sept. 7 1940	Aug. 31 1940	Percentage changes to Sept. 7 1940 from Aug. 31 1940	Sept. 9 1939
All commodities	78.0	77.7	+0.4	—0.5
Farm products	67.6	66.7	+1.3	—0.7
Foods	71.6	71.4	+0.3	—3.9
Hides and leather products	97.8	97.1	+0.7	+1.9
Textile products	71.8	71,.7	+0.1	+5.0
Fuel and lighting materials	71.8	71.7	+0.1	—3.0
Metals and metal products	95.0	95.0	0	+0.4
Building materials	94.2	93.5	+0.7	+4.6
Chemicals and allied products	76.8	76.5	+0.4	*
Housefurn. goods	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Misc. commodities	76.4	76.2	+0.3	+0.4
Raw materials	70.9	70.2	+1.0	—1.3
Semiman. articles	76.8	76.8	0	—3.6
Manu. commodities	81.8	81.7	+0.1	—0.1
All commodities other than farm prod.	80.3	80.1	+0.2	—0.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.3	82.2	+0.1	+0.7

*No comparable data.

Tin Price Slump Due To Nazi Air Attacks

LONDON, (AP)—Nazi air attacks were directly responsible for a slump in the price of tin.

The spot quotation dropped to £243½-£244 a ton, off £4½ to £5 from previous sales. Futures were £246½-£247, off £4½.

Trade circles said the price was dropping because consumers were reluctant to increase their stocks, due to the fact tin is classed as "indestructible" and, consequently, is excluded from war risk insurance.

However, if a tin warehouse is bombed, holders can be involved in considerable expense.

Industry Seen Not Ready For Big Defense Program

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—C. L. McCuen, General Motors Corporation Vice-President in charge of engineering, said "the public is going to be shocked when they realize that industry can't build at once" equipment for national defense.

Addressing a meeting of automobile salesmen, Mr. McCuen said delays were being encountered in the planning of units that industry must manufacture for defense purposes.

"Even if we knew what they wanted we still would have a problem," Mr. McCuen said. "It takes a year to put into production something we know all about.

"For instance, we already are working on our 1942 model automobiles."

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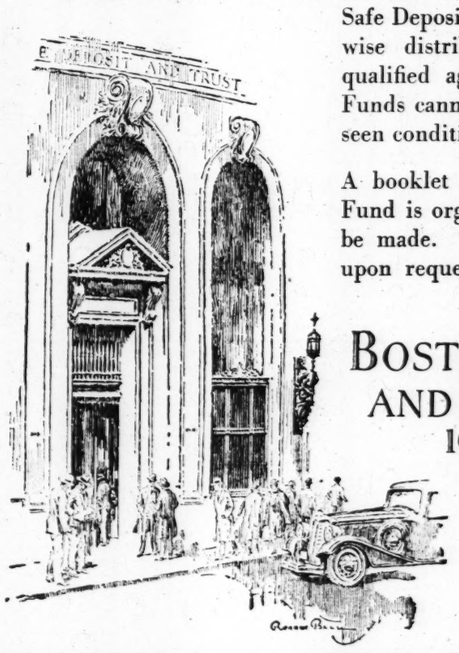

A booklet explains in detail just how each Fund is organized and how gifts to them may be made. We shall be glad to send copies upon request.

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Week's Trend In Livestock Prices Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With few exceptions the price trend on all species of livestock was toward lower levels this week. Strictly choice and prime steers held up while all others sold off 25 to 50 cents and most she stocks also lost price ground, canner and cutter cows providing the principal exception. Hogs under 240 pounds closed 15 to 25 cents lower, with heavier butchers steady to 10 cents off and sows about steady. Spring lambs finished around 25 cents lower than late last week. Prime steers topped at $13.75, yearlings $13.50; hogs closed at $7.15 down, and best spring lambs brought $9.50 late in the period.

While the supply of well finished medium weight and heavy steers was rather liberal, prices on the upper crust of strictly choice and prime offerings held to steady levels, top at $13.75 standing at the season's high point. Meanwhile, other steers and yearlings dropped away from recent levels to some extent under the weight of numbers and persistent pressure from buyers who wanted to bring live and dressed prices into closer relationship. Killers got few steers grading good and better under $11.50 and there was a raft of steers at $12.00-13.25.

Most of the western grass quota passed into replacement hands, including a sizable volume of western feeders at $9.00-11.00, with choice yearlings up to $11.25. Western cows sold generally at $6.00-7.50, best Montanas making $8.40. Grain fed heifers bulked at $10.50-11.75, with grassers down from $9.00 generally. Bulls closed 10 to 15 cents higher at $7.15 down, while vealers advanced 50 cents, late sales ranging downward from $12.50.

Hog prices fluctuated mildly but mostly toward lower levels, late sales reflecting a 15 to 25 cents downturn on weights 240 pounds. Shipping demand was limited and local killers operated cautiously and at the close were able to buy most of their requirements under the $7.00 mark. The week's top of $7.20 was paid early in the period for choice medium weight butchers and at the finish comparable offerings had to sell around $7.00, although a peak of $7.15 was in force. Late sales of 200-270 pound averages were largely at $6.70-7.10; 270-360 pounds, $6.10-6.80, and a large part of the sow quota in a range of $5.50-6.25.

Western spring lambs from Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Montana predominated in the sheep house supply with natives relatively scarce in the total run. Most offerings showed the effect of dry pastures, many lacking bloom and finish. Closely sorted Idahos topped at $9.50 late and the bulk of native and western springers sold at $9.00-9.25. Yearling wethers sold down from $8.00 and most feeding lambs were of value to sell $8.75 and below.

Excess Reserves Jump $50,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that lendable excess reserves of banks increased $50,000,000 to $6,540,000,000 in the week ended September 11.

The increase was due to a seasonal decline in money in circulation, Treasury spending, and Treasury purchases of gold.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which are scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week as compiled by Fitch Investors Service are the following:

Monday, Sept. 16

Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Lord & Taylor (8 per cent 2nd Pfd. and Com.) (4:30 p. m.).

Tuesday Sept. 17

American Smelting & Refining Co. (7 per cent 1st Pfd. and Com.) (12 m.).

Detroit Edison Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

National Bond & Share Corp. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey (6 per cent Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, Sept. 18

American Hide & Leather Co. (6 per cent Conv. Pfd.) (3:15 p. m.).

Green (H. L.) Co., Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Household Finance Corp. (Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.).

Thatcher Manufacturing Co. ($3.60 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).

United Dyewood Corp. (7 per cent Pfd.) (12:15 p. m.).

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (5½ per cent Conv. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Thursday, Sept. 19

Bon Ami Co. (Cl. "A" and Com "B") (12 m.).

Field (Marshall) & Co., Inc., (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (6 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.).

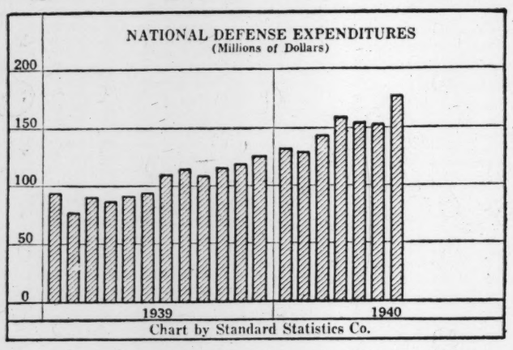
National Cash Register Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

National Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd.) (3 p. m.).

United Merchants Earns $3.36

NEW YORK—United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. reports for the year ended June 30, 1940, a consolidated net profit of approximately $2,020,000 after all charges, including interest on funded debt, depreciation, taxes and after foreign exchange adjustment, subject to auditors' final adjustment; which represents earnings of $3.36 per share on the common stock. This amount is exclusive of the undistributed equity of approximately $200,000 in the earnings of unconsolidated associated companies.

Arms Spending Still Relatively Light Despite Billions Allotted



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of appropriations for billions, actual armament spending is still relatively light. It is less than $200,000,000 monthly at this time, an annual rate of not much more than $2,000,000,000. In the fiscal years recently ended, we spent $1,600,000,000 on national defense.

The Treasury's estimate is that we will spend $5,000,000,000 on defense in the present fiscal year. If that figure is to be realized, it is clear that the monthly rate of spending will have to go sharply above the July rate of $177,000,000.

Text of Draft Bill Permitting President to Seize Industries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Following is the text of a section of the Senate-House conference committee inserted in the Draft Bill last night to empower the President to commandeer industries in certain cases:

"The President is empowered, through the head of the War Department or the Navy Department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry.

"Compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any plant equipped for the manufacture of arms or ammunition or parts of ammunition, or any necessary supplies or equipment for the army or navy, and any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof owning or operating any manufacturing plant, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy shall be capable of being readily transformed into a plant for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, or parts thereof, or other necessary supplies or equipment, who shall refuse to give to the United States such preference in the matter of the execution of orders, or who shall refuse to manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of arms or ammunition, or the parts thereof, or any necessary supplies or equipment, as ordered by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, or who shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or other supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, then, and in either such case, the President, through the head of the War or Navy Departments of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or pronouncement, is hereby authorized to take immediate possession of any such plant or plants, and through the appropriate branch, bureau, or department of the Army or Navy to manufacture therein such product or material as may be required, and any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine not exceeding $50,000.

"The compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for its products or material, or as rental for use of any manufacturing plant while used by the United States, shall be fair and just; provided, that nothing herein shall be deemed to render inapplicable existing state or federal laws concerning the health, safety, security, and employment standards of the employees in such plant."

Lumber Industry Feels Impact Of Defense Program

SEATTLE, Sept. 9 (AP)—The West Coast Lumbermen's Association, in its monthly survey of the west coast markets, said today that more than any other industry lumber is feeling the impact of the national defense program.

The weekly average of west coast lumber production in August was 151,137,000 board feet, or 76.7 per cent of the weekly average for 1926-29, the industry's years of highest production. Orders averaged 181,539,000 board feet; shipments 153,194,000 feet. The weekly averages for July were production 126,712,000 feet; orders 162,298,000 feet and shipments 136,925,000 feet.

The industry's unfilled order file stood at 623,206,000 board feet at the end of August and gross stocks at 892,000,000 feet.

Inland Sells Rails To Brazil Railroad

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company signed a contract for 22,500 tons of rails and track accessories with the Rio Grande do Sul Railway at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Keith Evans, manager of the sales promotion division, announced.

The company was represented by W. J. Hammond, Vice President. The contract was tendered several months ago.

The transaction will be financed in part by the United States Export-Import Bank. It is expected shipments will begin in November and be completed by February.

Cuban House Passes Bill To Pay 2 U. S. Concerns

HAVANA, Sept. 13 (AP)—A bill authorizing the issue of new public works bonds to settle debts owed two United States contractors was sent today to President Laredo for his signature.

Already approved by the Senate, it was passed by the House early this morning.

The new issue will be 8,500,000 pesos ($7,607,500) of 4½ per cent bonds. The proceeds will be used to pay long-standing debts owed Warren Bros. and Purdy & Henderson who built a vast number of roads, bridges and public buildings in Cuba under the Machado regime.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Burroughs Adding Machine Company reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,477,784, equal to 29 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with profit of $1,359,687, or 27 cents a share, in the like 1939 period. The company's main plant is in Detroit.

Diamond Shoe Plans New Stock Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Diamond Shoe Corporation has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the issuance of 17,500 shares of 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, $100 par value per share, and 60,000 shares of no par common stock.

Of these, 11,000 shares of the 5 per cent preferred and 60,000 shares of the new common stock will be sold by the second preferred stockholders and certain of the present common stockholders, and 6,500 shares of the 5 per cent preferred are being sold by the corporation to underwriters for public distribution. Present common stock (209,485 shares, no par) is being split two for one.

Proceeds to the company will be used to reimburse it in part for the cost of redemption of its 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Pontiac Retail Deliveries In August Well Above '39

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation reported retail deliveries of new cars for August numbered 10,346 compared with 7,351 in the same period of 1939.

Pontiac dealers deported used car sales of 38,485 for the month, a gain of 33.4 per cent over August a year ago.

D. U. Mathrick, vice-president and general sales manager, said unfilled orders are "more than four times greater than they were on September 1, 1939."

Advertising Lineage Unchanged

CHICAGO—The volume of newspaper advertising placed by retailers in 82 major markets during the week ended August 31 showed almost no change from that placed in the same cities during the corresponding week of 1939, Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, reported. Total lineage for the week was 18,390,484 lines, down two-tenths of 1 per cent from the 18,422,815 lines carried for the like 1939 week.

Bottlenecks In Defense Being Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Four bottlenecks have been encountered thus far in the defense program and successfully met and four more loom as possibilities to the defense commission in the near future, Pyke Johnson, trade association consultant to the National Defense Commission, told members of the American Trade Association Executives at a luncheon meeting here.

Mr. Johnson, Executive Vice-President of the Automobile Manufacturers Association and a former President of the Trade Association Executives, stressed the fact that his views were entirely personal observations and were not to be taken as official observations of the defense commission.

Aviation Output at Capacity

The four bottlenecks already met, Mr. Johnson said, were in aviation, in machine tools, in specialized industries and the mental and political bottleneck on the question of plant location. In the aviation industry, the bottleneck was inevitable, he said, because the industry was running at 100 per cent of its capacity when the defense program was undertaken. Despite all this, the program is proceeding and some 12,000 planes are in production.

Through voluntary co-operation of the machine-tool industry, a good job is being done in that essential branch of the defense program. Specialized production is being taken care of chiefly by conversion of peacetime plants to special defense production. On the question of plant location, strategic considerations have ruled in some cases, while in others the availability of labor and transportation facilities has been the prime consideration.

Among the bottlenecks ahead are the possibility of a false shortage brought about by a psychology of fear inducing business men to buy as much as they can immediately; the need for trained men; the possibility of price rises; and the problem of transportation.

A fear of shortages is entirely unjustified, Mr. Johnson asserted, citing census figures showing manufacturing production rose from $30,000,000,000 in 1933 to $45,000,000,000 in 1935 and to $60,000,000,000 in 1939, without any serious strain on productive facilities and assuredly without any shortage of labor.

The need for trained men, he said, is being met by a program which already has held field men at work in aviation, machine tools and optical instruments. The big problem is supervisory personnel, but there is ground for hoping that this can be solved by setting up special facilities for training foremen.

Price Rises Probed

The possibility of price rises is tied up with the question of priorities, and the defense commission is investigating reports of undue rises. In most cases, advances have been found to be justified and, where they are not, publicity is being used as the remedy.

Another aspect of the price question is the fact that the Congressional delay in approving the last appropriation of about $5,000,000,000 was costly. If the appropriation had been made three months earlier, the government could have saved an estimated $500,000,000 on prices.

The earlier optimistic statements on transportation, based on overall averages, Mr. Johnson pointed out, do not always work out when the need arises for shipment of particular materials to a particular plant.

As to public relations, the defense commission's policy, short of war, is one of information and not propaganda.

The general policy of the defense commission is to approach each problem as it arises and break it down, with the result that there is a continuing study of the needs of labor, the consumer and industry. This, according to Mr. Johnson, differs sharply from the policy of NRA, for example, when consumer, labor and industry were presented by separate bodies which felt called upon to "carry the flags" for the ideologies of each group.

New Chemical to Make High-Grade Wood Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—A new commercial chemical has been developed in the United States to make wood pulp of a quality that, until now, has been produced only in Scandinavia, Dr. G. P. Vincent, of the Research and Development Department of the Mathieson Alkali Works, told members of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry in meeting here.

This development, Dr. Vincent pointed out, can make us self-sufficient in respect to one more important raw material and promises to effect a permanent increase in our output of wood pulp.

The chemical in question is sodium chlorite, which will shortly be produced on a large scale for the first time by the Mathieson organization, Dr. Vincent announced. This chemical has the unusual property of bleaching wood pulp, cotton, rayon and other materials very white without weakening the fibers or causing the loss of other desirable properties.

May Now Pay Dividends

NEW YORK—Woodward Iron Company is notifying holders of its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds due 1962 that, inasmuch as enough of these bonds and of the company's income bonds have been retired as of September 2 so that the combined aggregate now outstanding is less than $7,306,200, the company may now declare and pay dividends on its capital stock.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today close	128.35	27.83	21.69
Net change	+.61	+.13	+.04
Previous close	127.74	27.70	21.65
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

U. S. Allows Sending Of Money Abroad To Stranded Americans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has authorized the sending of money to stranded Americans in the invaded European countries.

Under Presidential orders "freezing" financial transactions between the United States and these countries, such payments were permitted only on special licenses from the Treasury. The new order supplements a recent one authorizing the resumption of remittances from Americans to relatives and friends in foreign countries, except that the order provides specifically for Americans abroad.

The new order permits the sending of $250 a month to any one American abroad provided that the money is for "necessary living expenses." An additional $250 is authorized at any time if the extra money will be used to help the American come home.

None of these payments may be made out of foreign funds now "frozen" in this country, but must be from one American to another American and involve only American money.

Humble Oil Offers To Make Materials For Explosives

NEW YORK (AP)—The Humble Oil & Refining Co. of Texas, a Standard Oil of N. J. affiliate, has offered to arrange with the U. S. Government to produce raw materials for explosives, it was disclosed in The Lamp, house organ of SONJ.

The offer was made on the basis of successful results achieved by engineers and chemists of SONJ and affiliates in actual plant operations.

"A subsidiary operating company recently delivered for testing purposes," said the magazine, "two tank cars, or 20,000 gallons, of nitration grade toluene produced synthetically and the new product has proved entirely satisfactory."

Large scale synthetic rubber production plans are being carried to a point where plant construction can be begun immediately in the event the Government asks any of the companies to go into this work, The Lamp added.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Allemannia F Ins	5c	Sep.	30	Sep. 21
American Trust (Charlotte, N. C.)	$1	Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Clearfield Tr (Clearfield Pa.)	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Gt Lakes SS	50c	Sep.	28	Sep. 18
Munsey Tr Wash	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Do Tr Wash	25c	Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Accumulated				
Crown Cork Intl A	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Goulds Pumps 7% pf	$1	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Md Com Bank pf	$1.75	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
North Star Oil pf	8¾c	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Irregular				
Gen Fireproof	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Hoover Ball&Bear	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Houdaille Hersh B	25c	Oct.	10	Oct. 1
Resumed				
Mergenthaler Lino	$1	Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Increased				
Hayes Industr, Inc	20c	Oct.	25	Oct. 4
Reduced				
Markle Bk&Tr Hazelton	$1 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 6
Pacific Tin Cons	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Wheeling Dollar Sav & Tr (W Va)	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Regular				
Affiliated Fd	5c	Oct.	15	Sept. 30
Allemannia F Ins	25c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Am Hard Rubber pf	$2 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Amer Locker Co, Inc. $1.50 non-cum A	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 26
Amer State Bk (Milwaukee, Wis.)	30c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Do	30c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Provincial Paper Co, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Putnam Tr Gren	37½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Reece B Hole Mch	10c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Repub Inv Fd, Inc	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Repub Nat Bank of Dallas	60c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co	$1 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 14
Sou-Nop-Pak pf	17½c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Sec Scottish N Inv Tr, Ltd, pf	2½% Q	S Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Sec Sav & Commer Bk (Washington, D. C.) $4		S Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Terry Steam Turb	$1 Q	Sep.	16	Sep. 11
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	16	Sep. 11
Toledo Shipbldg	50c Q	Sep.	28	Sep. 18
Tuckett Tob pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Wayne Pump	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Western Mass Cos	50c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 12
Westgate-Greenl Oil 1c M	Oct.	15	Oct.	10
West Mich St Fdy	15c Q	Sep.	28	Sep. 12
Wetherill Finance	15c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Do pf	15c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14

Railroad Cuts Deficit

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company reported a net deficit after all charges for the month of July of $1,411,329 as compared with $1,785,956 for the corresponding month a year ago. Net deficit for seven months ended July 31 was $9,707,917 as compared with $13,083,980 for the like 1939 period.

High Price Of Old Corn Moves Stocks

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—The comparatively high price of old corn, which is worth as much as a dime a bushel over quoted Chicago figures on new grain, is helping to pull large supplies out of farm cribs and warehouses as harvest time approaches.

Premiums for old corn, reflecting the government loan program which has tied up almost half a billion bushels, are now about the best since May. The price of September corn, quoted as high as 64 cents yesterday, is only 6 cents below the 1940 peak whereas wheat is about 37 cents below its top recorded prior to the May break.

Volume Normally Small

Under normal conditions the volume of old corn coming to market at this time of year would be small. Actually only about 10 per cent of the crop normally comes to market, the remainder being consumed in rural districts. However, instead of dwindling, receipts have been increasing and in recent weeks volume has been running anywhere from double to quadruple the movement at this time a year ago.

The bulk of this corn is being moved from farms to make room in existing cribs for the new crop—the fourth consecutive harvest exceeding 2,200,000,000 bushels. Much of it has been sealed under government loans for one or two years and some of the corn has been left over from the first of this series of four good crops.

In April, corn under loan or owned by the government totaled 567,800,000 bushels. This has been reduced about 100,000,000 bushels, traders estimated, much having been redeemed by producers and marketed or fed inasmuch as prices at country stations in some areas have been high enough to permit a small profit over the original loan rate of 57 cents and a flat redemption rate of 58 cents on 1937 and 1938 grain. In some cases a 7 cents a bushel credit for storage can also be obtained. Truckers have been paying 60 cents or above at the crib in some areas, taking the corn to deficiency points.

Some to CCC

Some corn also is being turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation in default of loans which matured August 1. To accommodate this the government plans to erect 13,700 new bins sufficient to store about 37,000,000 bushels if necessary, bringing total capacity in steel bins to about 114,000,000 bushels. The government now owns about 81,000,000 bushels. Corn not redeemed or turned over to the government will be resealed in some cases for as long as two years.

Much corn arriving here has been going directly to industries and processors. Some government corn has been loaded into lake vessels for transportation eastward to fill the subsidized export sale of 25,000,000 bushels to Great Britain negotiated earlier in the year.

With grain trade marking time pending war developments, corn prices before the opening today were ¼ lower to ⅝ higher compared with a week ago. Wheat was ⅝-1 cent down, oats ¼ off to ⅜ up and rye ½ lower.

N. Y. Central Plans 1941 Rail Purchase

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of New York Central Railroad have authorized purchase of 65,000 tons of steel rails for 1941 track requirements.

At quoted prices the order is worth more than $3,000,000.

Last year the road's requirements were 70,000 tons.

Customarily directors do not place orders for entire needs at one time in advance of the season, although they usually authorize some tonnage for delivery early in the following year.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: Under present circumstances we still feel that new commitments should be deferred until the outcome of the current testing period becomes more clearly discernible.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston: On the basis of present stock prices we are of the opinion that there is adequate reason for the retention of selected equities.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85½	85½	85½	85½
6.00d	Bos Edison	36½	36⅛	36¼	36¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
..	Cooper Range	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
..	E Gas & Fuel	2	2	2	2⅛
..	E Gas & F pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
2.25c	E Gas&E pr pf	53	53	53	52
	Mergenthaler	18	18	18	18
.50a	Narr Rac A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
3.25a	N E Tel&Te.	116½	116	116	116½
1.60	Torrington	29	29	29	29
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	61⅜	60¾	60¾	61¼
..	Utah M & T	40c	40c	40c	40c

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.32	9.32	9.31	9.31	9.33
Dec.	9.26	9.27	9.25	9.26	9.26
March	9.09	9.12	9.09	9.11	9.11
May	8.92	8.93	8.92	8.92	8.92
July	8.72	8.74	8.72	8.72	8.73

Spots (⅞) 9.61 (‡‡) 9.81.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 12 compared with Sept. 12, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $25,274,447.60 ($18,114,-332.22); expenditures $18,050,994.15 ($11,-828,192.68); net balance $2,443,457,954.20 ($2,205,223,337.99); working balance included $1,709,767,353.55 ($1,511,416,930.27); customs receipts for month $8,489,426.77 ($13,867,284.29); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $989,088,962.35 ($988,710,114.89); expenditures $1,803,047,970.66 ($1,927,459,-387.28); excess of expenditures $813,959,-008.31 ($938,749,272.39); gross debt $43,-910,213,448.95 ($040,893,195,150.97); increase over previous day $30,748.26; gold assets $21,022,403,031.89 ($16,787,552,850.90).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
9 2¾s 65-60	106.31	106.31	106.31

New York City Bond

1 3s 80	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
7 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	75	75	75
19 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92	91¾	92
12 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75	75	75
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	47½	47½	47½
1 Am&For P5s 2030	48	48	48
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	104⅜	103⅝	103⅝
4 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	52	52	52
4 B&O 95 st A	30½	30½	30½
1 B&O 95 st-C	34	34	34
9 B&O 96 st F	30½	30½	30½
1 B&O 4s '48	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	60	60	60
2 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	95	95	95
1 Bell TPa 5s '48B	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Bost&Me 5s '67	70	70	70
9 Bost&Me 4s '60	69	68½	68½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	70	70	70
8 Bost&Me 4½s '70	17½	17½	17½
1 Bost&Me 5s '55	75	75	75
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Buf R&P '57 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	93½	93½	93½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92	92	92
2 Can Pac 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	73½	73½	73½
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	73	73	73
6 Can Pac 4s perp	54	54	54
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	77	77	77
6 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	109	109	109
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	43½	43⅜	43½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	14½	14½	14½
2 ChampP&F(38)4¾e50	103½	103½	103½
2 C&O 4½s '92	126½	126½	126½
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	101½	101½	101½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
4 CB&Q 4sIII '49	97¼	97	97
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	91¼	90½	90½
7 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 Col Ry Pw&Lt 4s'65	105 15-32	105 15-32	105 15-32
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	121	121	121
4 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	106½	106½	106½
4 Crane Co 3½s'51	102½	102½	102½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Del & Hud 4s'43	50½	50⅛	50½
1 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12 Erie rfg 5s'67	14½	14¼	14¼
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	67½	67½	67½
14 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28¼	28	28¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	67	67	67
5 Erie Gene 6s '57	79	79	79
5 FirestoneT&R3½s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	76¾	76⅜	76¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103	103	103
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	88	88	88
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76E	87½	87½	87½
11 Gt Nor 4s '46G	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 Gt Nor 4s '46H	94½	94	94½
5 Hud & Man rfg5s57	45	44¾	45
4 HudsMan inc 5s '57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	42⅜	41¾	42⅜
4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40½	40½	40½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44½	44½	44½
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	50½	50½	50½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13 Int T&T 5s '55	31	31	31
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	55	55	55
6 K C South 5s '50	65¾	65½	65½
1 Kopper Co 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	58¼	58¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	90	90	90
2 Leh Val 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104	103½	104
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	123½	123¼	123¼
5 Loews 3½s '46	103⅜	103¾	103¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
2 McWess&Rob5½s'50	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16½	16¼	16½
2 Mob&O Montg 5s47	27	27	27
5 Mob&Ohio 5s 38 ct	43	43	43
12 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	36	36	36
1 Nat Acme 4½s 46	102½	102½	102½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Natl Steel 3s 65	105	105	105
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	59½	60
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅛	52¾	53⅛
1 NYC cn 4s 98	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 NYC 3¾s 46	83⅛	83	83
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81½	81½	81½
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	55½	55½	55½
4 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51	51	51
9 NYNH&H 4s '56	14	14	14
4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¼	5¼	5¼
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¼	63¾	64¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50¼	50¼	50¼

Willkie Pledges Labor's Gains; Hailed by Crowds at Chicago

Continued from Page 1

form in his open automobile waving to crowds which often filled the streets from the sides of office buildings to the center of the road, Mr. Willkie gave Chicago some indication of why he considers his campaign a crusade.

He is conducting it as a crusade, giving overwhelmingly of himself, and imparting no small measure of his fervor and faith to his audiences. The only pauses which he permitted himself and his 40-car cavalcade all yesterday was to eat a blue-plate luncheon at Albert's Restaurant near the Western Electric factory at noon and pick up a quick sandwich at a corner drug store before he addressed the Carnegie Steel workers four hours later.

An Appeal to Labor

Thus Mr. Willkie began his personal-appearance appeal in New Deal C. I. O. labor territory where cautious politicians advised him not to begin and in consequence Mr. Willkie has established for the duration of the campaign that he can gain an attentive audience with Labor and make a forthright and challenging appeal to Labor.

While Mr. Willkie's various addresses throughout the day followed a similar pattern, they stressed different issues and in sum total they constituted a direct reply to President Roosevelt's "political" address to the Teamsters' International Wednesday, they pledged a faithful preservation of all the social gains of Labor, they promised "jobs in place of spinach," they laid a charge of tragic failure to reduce unemployment at the door of the New Deal, they contended that because the preseni Administration has shown it cannot make America economically strong it cannot make America defensively strong, and they promised equality of treatment to the Negro and legislation to curb lynching.

"If you elect me President of the United States I shall never appear on the radio as the President did the other night," Mr. Willkie said in discussing Mr. Roosevelt's Wednesday speech. "He spent half an hour talking about what he had done for labor. But he never once said, "I have produced a job in private enterprise." The reason he didn't say it was because he couldn't say it. He promised the moon but he did not promise jobs.

Pledge to Provide Jobs

"When Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for President in 1936 there were 9,400,000 men unemployed; and today there are 9,600,000 unemployed.

"Now listen to my promise. I say to you that if you elect me President of the United States I will get you jobs by restarting the wheels of American industry.

"The question is, do you want spinach or do you want work? If you elect me President I will make America an expanding nation; I will make America a dynamic nation; I will make America a vital nation. I will build for you a defense program so strong that no dictator will dare to strike, and I will build for you a domestic economy so vibrant that you will all be working at good and rising wages.

"There are my promises to you. They are not ephemeral and wordy promises. They are not made with any Groton or Harvard accent, but they are made in all sincerity and with a full knowledge that I can bring them to fruition.

"Now we have got to get America going. We have got to get a great program of national unity, rehabilitation of our domestic economics. We have got to build a great defense system and the only way we can do it is under the leadership of men who know how to produce—people like you men and women, who know the difference between the whirling wheels and the mere conversation of brain trusters."

Discrimination in Relief

In his address to 15,000 Negroes who filled the stands and the entire playing field of the American Giants Baseball Park, Mr. Willkie said that he would put an end to the alleged practice of the New Deal in discriminating against Negroes in the administration of relief.

"It is not right," he declared, "that America should continue a practice in which the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. And I want to say that no man in America looks upon the hideous crime of lynching with more condemnation than I do. Mob violence shocks the conscience of the Nation and legislation to curb this evil must be enacted.

"I say to you that under my administration there shall be no discrimination between people because of race, creed or color in the appointments to Federal positions."

Repeatedly did Mr. Willkie direct his taunts at the Kelly-Nash machine of Chicago and Cook County, and in urging Illinois voters to elect Dwight Green, Republican candidate for Governor, he said:

"I need help to clean out the lint of the last 7½ years. It will take several shovels just to clean out Chicago.

Income Tax "Adjustments"

"I want to say to Mayor Kelly and to Patrick Nash, when I get to be President of the United States, there will be no income tax settlements." Mr. Willkie was referring to the extent to which the Administration has "adjusted" income tax "difficulties" of various Democratic machine leaders.

"Mr. Willkie's "week of campaigning," which he crowded into one long day in Chicago, progressed from beginning to end without an untoward incident, and Mayor Kelly's city police performed a notably efficient, quiet, smiling, good-natured job in handling the crowds and the traffic. Mr. Willkie's Labor audiences were earnestly attentive and there was no heckling. Cries of "We want Roosevelt" occasionally went up from people in the streets as the nominee's motor caravan slowly wound its way through the throngs lining the streets, and when the people got so thick that Mr. Willkie's car had to stop every few feet along the way through the Loop Mr. Willkie turned and smiled broadly at newspaper correspondents following in the next car.

"I hope I keep on slipping like this," he called.

He's at it again today.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Charming Home

—without its responsibilities. May we show you our tastefully furnished apartments, redecorated to suit individual taste, on extended leases. Private dining rooms for family groups. Extensive private grounds. Modern Hotel Garage.

Only 12 minutes from Park St. ASP. 6800

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

HOTEL Beaconsfield

1731 BEACON ST. • BROOKLINE

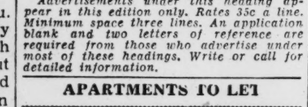
BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 Rooms

In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also **semi-professional** building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.

COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES

339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212



Hotel

BRAEMORE

466 Commonwealth Ave. Kenmore Square, BOSTON

A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.

No liquor sold

KENmore 4600

HENRY A. BURNHAM, Manager

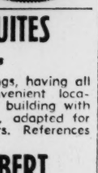
You'll Enjoy Living at

HOTEL COMMANDER

An atmosphere of Colonial charm, tasteful appointments, 1, 2 and 3-room dinette-kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

Main Dining Room
Drum Grill

15 Minutes from Boston
KIRKLAND 4800
Near Christian Science church



CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Chemistry

Continued from Page 1

rial is the hydraulic brake system. The vital element of this brake is the seal which prevents leakage of the fluid from the system.

Improvement in Seal

"Our laboratories," Dr. Zeder said, "eventually developed a rubber seal which withstood both extremes of temperature, and which would wipe the moving surface completely dry without a leak of even pin-point proportions. However, with these brake cups it is necessary to use a special kind of brake fluid; ordinary lubricating oil cannot be used because of its deteriorating effect on rubber. If a synthetic can be developed which will not swell when exposed to lubricating oil, a tremendous expense can be obviated in the requirement of a brake fluid."

A similar difficulty is encountered in the development of the direct-acting shock absorber which needs an oil seal which must withstand reciprocating motion, and furnish a tight seal against very light oil even at temperatures higher than 400 degrees. Abrasive dust also makes the problem more difficult.

The solution has been found in a combination of leather and Neoprene, ground up into a mass and cured.

Manufacturers of anti-freeze in recent years have been adding a mineral oil seal to their products. That has meant trouble with the rubber in the cooling system. The rubber was attacked with the result that thermostats failed to close, pressure caps failed to hold, and rubber radiator and heater hoses collapsed or swelled shut. Now it is established that polymers of Butadiene are the only materials capable of withstanding the oil and alcohol mixtures. In the future all diaphragms, gaskets and sealing members in the cooling system will be made of such polymers.

Engine crankshaft seals from the early days of the industry have always been a difficult engineering problem. Tight, hard packings seized on the crankshaft and either scored the shaft or became overheated and disintegrated.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH

9 NORWAY STREET
Court apartment, 1 room and alcove, kitchenette, bath. Free electricity. Electrolux refrigerator. elevator building. $31.00

266 MASS. AVENUE
Top floor, 5 rooms, including full-size kitchen—tile bath. Near Huntington Ave.—15 minutes to Park Street. $46.50

191 HUNT. AVENUE
7 rooms, suitable for guest house. 5 rooms with running water. Completely renovated. Free electricity. G. E. refrigerator. $80.00

193 HUNT. AVENUE
6 rooms, including full-size kitchen. Free electricity. $70.00

8 DALTON STREET
5 rooms: living room, 2 chambers, dining room, full-size kitchen, tile bath, pinpoint shower. Rent includes electricity, gas, and refrigeration. $55.00

16 CLEARWAY STREET
Living room, 1 chamber, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. Refrigeration. Near Mass. Ave. $47.50

48 CLEARWAY STREET
Living room, 2 chambers, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. refrigeration. $53.50

64 CLEARWAY STREET
Completely furnished 4-room suite consisting of living room, 2 chambers (each with twin beds), kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, G. E. refrigeration—unlimited gas and electricity. 15 minutes to Park Street. $75.00

IF you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort, convenient to the public library, symphony, theaters, and shopping centers, where you will have Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, and watchman service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

15 Norway Street, Boston KENmore 0482

APARTMENT SEEKERS

GAINSBORO APARTMENTS

Near the Fenway. 1 min. to new subway.

1-2-3-4 room suites. Furnished, unfurnished. From $40.00 per month up—weekly if you prefer. Catering to first class clientele who will enjoy a quiet and pleasant environment at a reasonable rent.

It will pay you to investigate.

Geo. Haynes, Res. Mgr. 69 Gainsboro St. Ken. 2829

A DISTINGUISHED ADDRESS

JUST A FEW MINUTES from downtown Boston—in the educational center of the city—modern 1-3 room kitchenette suites—all pleasant outside rooms.

21 FORSYTH STREET In the Fenway **ROOSEVELT**

NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT · KEN. 6178

1402 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS. 2-3 room apartment; large living room, electric kitchen, fireplace; now ready. Long. 3299.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave.—Three minutes to The Mother Church, 3 and 4-room apartments, light, airy, restricted, elevator, excellent view. Apply at office or KEN. 8335.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1 ALCOVE 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy: $38, $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 156 Mt. Auburn St., cor. Ash—Attractive apartment in old house just remodeled; 2 spacious rooms, cross ventilation, fireplace, tiled bath with shower, modern kitchenette; close to Memorial Drive Parkway. Trowbridge 5134

51 BRATTLE STREET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two minutes to Harvard Square, 3 and 4-room suites, fireplace, new fixtures; also 2-room suites.

Hartsdale, N. Y.
Country Club Apts. 68 Hartsdale Ave.

Apartments available for immediate possession. All modern improvements including wood burning fireplaces, doorman service; building overlooks Scarsdale Country Golf Club. Apply A. B. Clark, manager at building, Phone Scarsdale 6158.

Larchmont, N. Y.
Brompton Apts., 1880 Palmer Ave.
Larchmont Hills Apts., 17 Chatsworth

1½ to 5 rooms available, some apartments Duplex and Studio type, both buildings within two minutes' walk to R.R. station. Wood burning fireplaces and all other modern improvements. Apply at building or phone P. S. CLARK, resident manager. Larchmont 1217.

NEWTON, MASS. HEATED APT.—Lower apt. of 5 rooms (in 2-family house) including oil heat and domestic hot water, 2 fireplaces, screened rear porch, front porch, completely renovated; parking privilege, convenient to everything; adults preferred. 184 Washington St., Hunnewell Hill district; Newton North 2000.

N. Y. C., EAST 71st ST., near Park Ave.—Furnished attractive duplex apartment, 2 top floors private home; own elevator; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, dining room, large living room, powder room; servant's bedroom, bath; kitchen, pantry, enclosed solarium, open terrace. REgent 4-1666. Write T. S. Kelly, 115 East 60th St.

Riverside Apartment Hotel
420 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE
Unfurn.-furnished in good taste, kitchenette suites, hotel rms.; convenient, reas. Kir 4736.

Canterbury Hotel Apartments
14 CHARLESGATE WEST, FENWAY, BOSTON
NEWLY remodeled kitchenettes, hotel rms., homelike; nr. subway. Low price. Ken. 3700

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 28 E 10th St. (Apt. 12-J)—Wanted, cultured young business woman to share my quiet furnished apartment, piano, books, real kitchen. GR. 5-2909 5-7 P M

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apts., bath, elec. refrig.; clean, comfortable; under strict management. COM. 8210

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3-room furnished apartment; central loacation, near church; ideal for business couple. Hamilton, 2206 Beverly Road.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Pond Section—5-room apt., completely furnished; reasonable to desirable people; going south. Endicott 7174.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N.Y.C., 69 WEST 94th—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; unfurnished; private house, $40; gas, electricity included; references.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

COUNTRY BOARD

BURTON FARM with modern improvements, single and double rooms, private baths, offers a delightful place to spend weeks or months among N. H. hills; best of references; write for information; open all the year. MARION M. HARTSHORN, Milton, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LEXINGTON EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY, Ethel M. Mitchell, 1736 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Massachusetts. Lex. 1025.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED woman is offered nice home and small recompense for companionship and help with light housework. Apply Mrs. Louise Dalton, 3919 53rd St., Woodside, L. I. Phone Havemeyer 6-2927.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted — man, chauffeur, butler, houseman; woman, good cook, housework, experienced children; wages $90. Box 162, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. Manhasset 1481.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman, light general housekeeping, all conveniences; small adult family; kindly home, moderate wages. Call Belmont 2528-M (Mass.).

SANDWICH GIRL
ADAMS COFFEE HOUSE
171 Tremont Street, Boston

CHILDREN'S NURSE for 3 girls, 6 years, 4 years, 18 months; New York suburb; state age, experience, salary desired, religion. Write Box S-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Modern home, 3 bedrooms, 2 sun parlors, best oil heat, open porch; beautiful view; built 10 years ago at cost of $11,000. sell for $6800. 24 York Terrace, Longwood 0757.

HOUSES TO LET

MOST desirable section of West Roxbury, Mass.; modern 9-room house, all improvements, gas-heated; beautiful neighborhood, handy to everything. Box E-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing traffic signals in the Town of WILMINGTON F. A. Nos. 20-(4) and 309-D (2) (1940) will be received by the Department at its office 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, October 8, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Charge for specifications is $5.00. Proposal guaranty: $100.00. Minimum rates of wages have been established for the project and in no case shall they be less than $1.00, $0.65, and $0.625 per hour respectively, for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor. Complete information from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. September 14, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

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FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

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(Continued.)

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310-312 ZACK STREET

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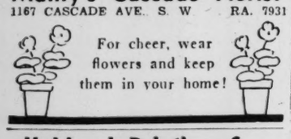

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MACON
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(Continued)

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Australia

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Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
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"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

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HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

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SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
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Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

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Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
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Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

● PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
214 PITT ST. PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

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Radio, Model Railways
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28 artin Place BW 6268

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BRISBANE

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Pleasant Surroundings
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CORSETIER
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LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
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H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

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Expertly and Promptly Executed
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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc.
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 5371 or L 2933

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Complete Automotive
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Telephone Windsor 2777

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All types of bedding Renovations
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ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

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THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
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▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
441 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street Prahran
258 Carlisle Street Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
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The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE South Yarra

GROCERS
Imported Savories, Rindless Bacon
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256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts

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Overcoats-Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

J. H. M. CARPENTER Ltd.
Established 1879
Furniture Removal Specialists
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 43-607

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

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A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Nature Helps

"Look, there's printing on the leaves that blow from Mr. Cupp's yard."

"Printing?"

"Yes, it reads: 'It's time to see Cupp for your winter coal, coke and oil.'"

Well Qualified

"What makes you think our boy is going to be a politician?"

"He says more things that sound well and mean nothing than any other human being I ever saw."—Grit.

"Let me help you, dear—I'll scrape the toast while you burn the bacon."

A Sure Sign

He: "I don't think they've had their money long."

She: "How do you know?"

He: "He knows too much about the working parts of an automobile."

Hour's Leeway

"I say, Smith, old man, could you spare me an hour of your time?"

"Why, certainly. The wife says she'll be ready in a minute."—Tit-Bits.

So We've Noticed

Patient Diner: "Everything comes to him who waits, I suppose."

Waiter: "Yes, sir, but the gentleman who won't wait gets his first."

Daily Anecdote

Address "Noted"

Sir Arthur Sullivan, of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, set out with a companion one afternoon to attend a tea at a house where he had been once before. When they reached the proper street, Sir Arthur could not remember the house number.

"Never fear. I will find it," he said. Then he proceeded to walk up to each door in the block, give its boot-scraper a gentle tap with his foot, and then listen closely to the tone it gave out.

"Here we are," he said finally. "E flat—I remember the note from my last visit here."

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, at that time I will undo all that afflict thee: and I will save her that halteth, and gather her that was driven out.
—Zeph. 3:19.

Cabbages and Kings

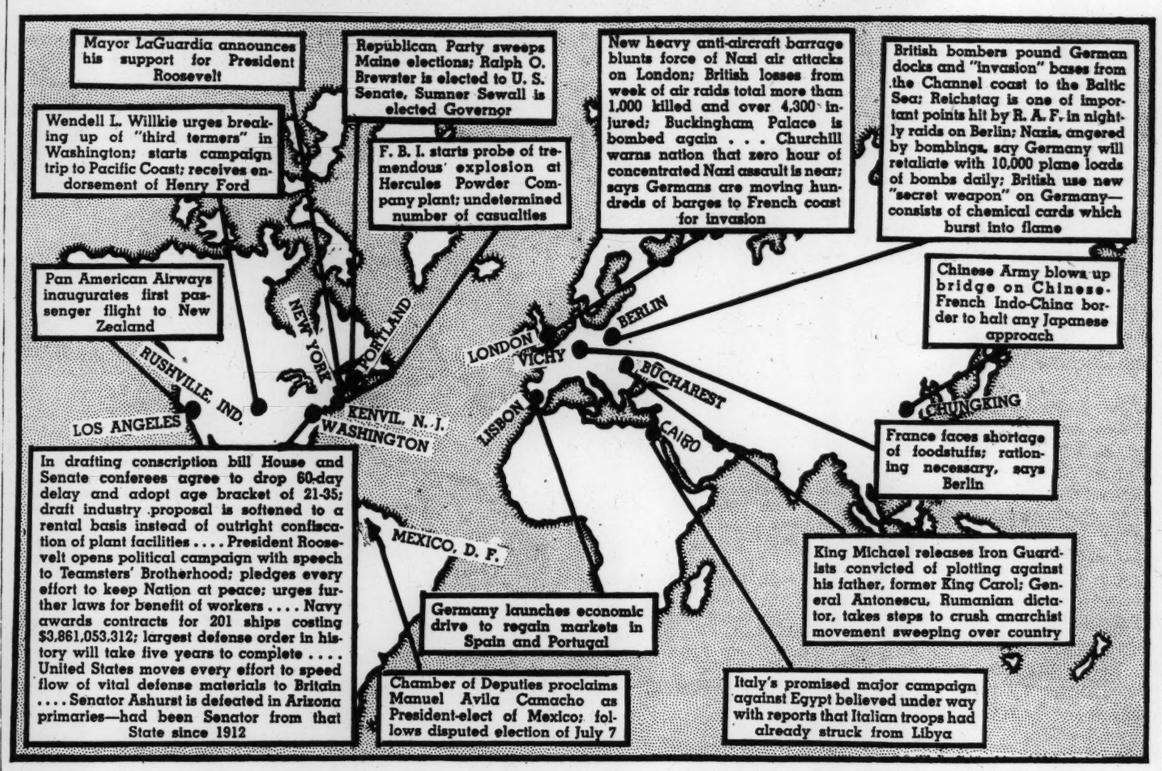
● Before erasers were in existence, bread crumbs obliterated the artist's preliminary pencil marks. ● Walt Disney's animated moving picture, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," would have required 250 years to complete if one artist had made all the drawings. ● Today ten million people are employed directly or indirectly in industries which scarcely existed at the turn of the century. ● The weather report appears to be more interesting to readers than any other newspaper feature. ● Canal Street in New Orleans is one of the three widest streets in the world. ● A single inch of rain in July on the U. S. corn belt is worth almost half a billion dollars to the farmers. ● Oil can be spread into a film so thin that one ounce of it will cover eight acres of water surface.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE STICKLEBACK is a strange little fish that lives in brackish or fresh water. It builds a bird-like submarine nest where the mother lays the eggs. As soon as this is done the father takes over all responsibility of guarding, hatching and rearing the young.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Mayor LaGuardia announces his support for President Roosevelt
Republican Party sweeps Maine elections; Ralph O. Brewster is elected to U. S. Senate. Sumner Sewall is elected Governor
Wendell L. Willkie urges breaking up of "third termers" in Washington; starts campaign trip to Pacific Coast; receives endorsement of Henry Ford
F. B. I. starts probe of tremendous explosion at Hercules Powder Company plant; undetermined number of casualties
New heavy anti-aircraft barrage blunts force of Nazi air attacks on London; British losses from week of air raids total more than 1,000 killed and over 4,300 injured; Buckingham Palace is bombed again . . . Churchill warns nation that zero hour of concentrated Nazi assault is near; says Germans are moving hundreds of barges to French coast for invasion
British bombers pound German docks and "invasion" bases from the Channel coast to the Baltic Sea; Reichstag is one of important points hit by R. A. F. in nightly raids on Berlin; Nazis, angered by bombings, say Germany will retaliate with 10,000 plane loads of bombs daily; British use new "secret weapon" on Germany—consists of chemical cards which burst into flame
Pan American Airways inaugurates first passenger flight to New Zealand
Chinese Army blows up bridge on Chinese-French Indo-China border to halt any Japanese approach
NEW YORK
PORTLAND
RUSHVILLE, IND.
LOS ANGELES
KENVIL, N. J.
WASHINGTON
LONDON
VICHY
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
CHUNGKING
LISBON
CAIRO
MEXICO, D. F.
In drafting conscription bill House and Senate conferees agree to drop 60-day delay and adopt age bracket of 21-35; draft industry proposal is softened to a rental basis instead of outright confiscation of plant facilities . . . . President Roosevelt opens political campaign with speech to Teamsters' Brotherhood; pledges every effort to keep Nation at peace; urges further laws for benefit of workers . . . . Navy awards contracts for 201 ships costing $3,861,053,312; largest defense order in history will take five years to complete . . . . United States moves every effort to speed flow of vital defense materials to Britain . . . . Senator Ashurst is defeated in Arizona primaries—had been Senator from that State since 1912
France faces shortage of foodstuffs; rationing necessary, says Berlin
King Michael releases Iron Guardists convicted of plotting against his father, former King Carol; General Antonescu, Rumanian dictator, takes steps to crush anarchist movement sweeping over country
Germany launches economic drive to regain markets in Spain and Portugal
Chamber of Deputies proclaims Manuel Avila Camacho as President-elect of Mexico; follows disputed election of July 7
Italy's promised major campaign against Egypt believed under way with reports that Italian troops had already struck from Libya

Vocations

Sales Boards

Temporarily unemployed but desiring to keep busy, a young man devised a simple idea that has helped meet his daily demands.

He made up a dozen small glass-fronted cabinets and placed them in well selected places in town, the majority of them appearing on the front of buildings. He then canvassed the neighborhoods and offered to sell display space to any housewife or individual who had any article they desired to sell or trade.

Since his per-word-rate was very small and the results achieved were quite satisfactory, he soon had to purchase a small office where he could handle the business. He now has one high school student working for him, and more than fifty sales cabinets have been erected.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

To the Point

Friends are like fiddle strings—they must not be drawn too tight.

The trouble is that one extravagance always suggests another—Rays of Sunshine.

Daily Quotation

TRY to be happy in this very present moment: and put not off being so to a time to come: as though that time should be of another make from this, which is already come and is ours.—Fuller.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Melzar" Denotes a Title

In the book of Daniel we read of "Melzar, whom the prince of the eunuchs had set over Daniel" (Dan. 1:11) and from this familiar rendering, provided in our Authorized Version, one might naturally assume that "Melzar" was the name of a man. However, the general opinion now held by scholars is that "Melzar" really denotes some sort of official title, such as "governor" or possibly "butler," though there still remains some degree of uncertainty as to the exact status of the official referred to. Thus while Moffatt upholds the suggested rendering "governor," Smith feels that "steward" would be more nearly correct. At all events, it was this official who had charge of Daniel and his friends, and eventually allowed them to partake of the simple food which they preferred to all the rich dainties from the royal table—dainties which Daniel felt would "defile" him and his companions. (verse 8).

Sunbonnet Sue

For Good Speech

The search for good speech is not arduous, but delightful. It is merely because we are unused to it that we find any difficulty about it, just as a sport, which at first beginning seems hard, toilsome, perhaps dangerous, becomes in time a sheer delight.—Grenville Kleiser.

Monitor Movie Guide

Boom Town (MGM)—Big rangy film about the men who alternately feast and fast on the dangers, the competition, the occasional rewards of the oil business. Fist fights, gushing oil wells, fires, brawls, and fierce financial battles find a place in the narrative. Jack Conway's direction sticks to the business of providing high-speed action Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr—Adults and mature young people.

Captain Caution (United Artists)—Sea combats, with the War of 1812 for background and with a thread of romance about the captain's daughter and the first mate of a sailing ship bound home to Maine. The yarn swings from capture to rescue and back again, with gun battles, boarding parties, and fisticuffs along the way. Victor Mature, Louise Platt. Leo Carrillo, Bruce Cabot, Robert Barrat.—Adults and mature young people.

Earl of Puddlestone (Republic)—New adventures of the Higgins family, with the apparent inheritance of a title of nobility starting them off. James Gleason, Lucile Gleason, Russell Gleason, Harry Davenport, Eric Blore.—Adults and young people.

Foreign Correspondent (United Artists)—Thriller, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, about an American reporter abroad who becomes involved in diplomatic intrigue. Technically expert, though not the best of Hitchcock's films. Joel McCrea, Laraine Day, Albert Basserman, Edmund Gwenn, George Sanders, Herbert Marshall.—Adults and young people.

Hired Wife (Universal)—Amusing wisecracking comedy about a secretary (Rosalind Russell) who marries her employer (Brian Aherne) despite competition from a model (Virginia Bruce). Robert Benchley, John Carroll.—Adults and young people.

Men Against the Sky (RKO)—Melodrama of the aviation industry, with Richard Dix, Kent Taylor, Edmund Lowe, Wendy Barrie, Granville Bates.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Adults and Young People—"Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

Adults Only—"The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Songs of Gratitude

Holt, Michigan

Mrs. Wilcox is a very busy woman living on a farm not far from here. Her home is beautifully situated, partly surrounded by woods, and with plenty of lawn and shade. Instinctively feeling that here is a place of safety and protection, the song birds build their nests and raise their broods in nearby trees and bushes.

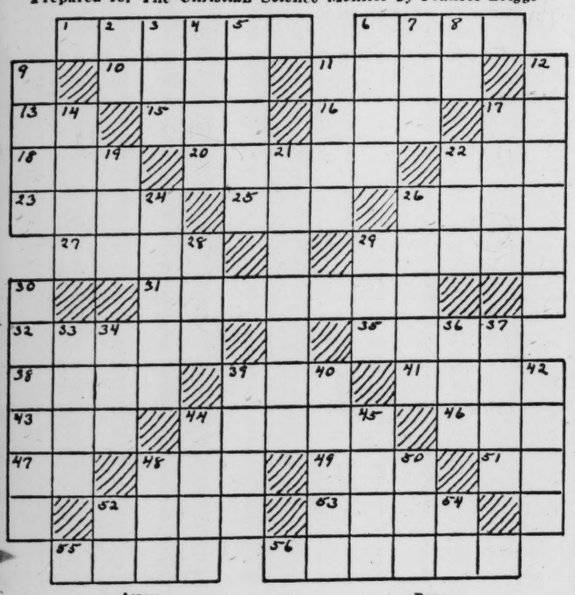
For seventeen years Mrs. Wilcox has entertained, for a day in July, a group of people known as "The Merry Circle of the Active Blind," nearly all of whom are graduates of Lansing School for the Blind. Many musicians, lawyers, and other professional folk are to be found in this self-supporting group.

Baskets are brought for a picnic dinner and tables are spread beneath a large chestnut tree. Ice cream and cake are furnished by the hostess. Only once in 17 years have they been obliged to go indoors because of rain.

They find the seclusion of this farm home more to their liking than any public park, however beautiful, for the genial hospitality of their gracious hostess adds much to the enjoyment of the day. Songs of gratitude fill the hearts of all who are privileged to attend these gatherings.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is first name of one who composed music for "Roberta"?
6—What is name of Punch's dog?
10—In "Blessed Damozel," no "wrought flowers" adorned what?
11—Who is a character in opera "Siegfried"?
13—Aloft.
15—Who was a famous Castilian hero?
16—16½ feet equal what?
17—What State is famous for its mules (abbr.)?
18—What is beak of a tortoise?
20—What author was born at Sauk Center, Minn.?
22—Zona Gale was born in what State (abbr.)?
23—On what continent are highest mountains on earth?
25—In speaking of mythical Ariadne, what pronoun would you use?
26—What is measured by horology?
27—What is capital of Land of the Midnight Sun?
29—What flower famous in the Netherlands?
31—What relationship?
32—What do you call member of school of philosophy founded by Zeno?
35—What is a seaport city of France?
38—What is a manufacturing city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
39—Would a caboceer be an oak, man, or eel?
41—What is a seaport of Spain?
43—Epilogue follows what part of play?
44—What French landscape painter was born in 1840?
46—Crooked.
47—What is symbol for neon?
48—Would a plakat have fins, oars, or buds (sing.)?
49—What is a city of France?
51—What deity was worshiped in ancient Eridu?
52—What is singing voice of Mephistopheles in "Faust"?
53—What is singing voice of 11 Across?
55—Bedouin dwells in what?
56—Whose book is "Wampum and Old Gold"?

Down

2—Who was Judah's first-born?
3—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
4—Who was overseer of camels in David's reign?
5—Cambyses was king of whom?
6—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
7—Queer.
8—What is symbol for barium?
9—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
11—What lake touches New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan?
12—What is first name of author of "The Bright Shawl"?
14—What is a Mexican dollar?
17—Who is heroine of "La Boheme"?
19—Replica.
21—Who was author of "Drum Taps"?
22—What is a commune of Switzerland?
24—What is a city of Iowa?
26—What city is capital of Piedmont, Italy?
28—The grampus is what?
29—How many notes in a decuplet?
30—What is a seaport of Belgium?
33—Would you get meat, eggs, or a tune from a nanga?
34———Town is a city of Maine.
36—What animal was sold for a few colored beans?
37—What fictional heroine is governess in Mr. Rochester's family?
39—What is a manufacturing commune of Belgium?
40—What is an independent kingdom between India and Tibet?
42—What is a subdivision of suras of Koran?
44—What watered the earth when it was first created?
45—How would you describe King Saul?
48—What is poetic term for a wing?
50—Who is an Indian of a group of Shoshonean tribes?
52—Exist.
54—What is Heliopolis called in Bible?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Soft Ball*

By Le Pelley

HEY, BUD — TOSS IT HERE — LET'S CATCH
OH NO — IT WOULDN'T BE FUN —
COME ON — COME ON — LET ME CATCH JUST ONE !
OH — ALL RIGHT... IF YOU WANT TO —
THAT'S THE WAY !!
BLOOEY
WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME IT WAS A TOMATO !
WELL... YOU DIDN'T ASK ME !
COUNT UP TO 10, TUBBY
...AT LEAST COUNT UP TO 5 !!
LePelley

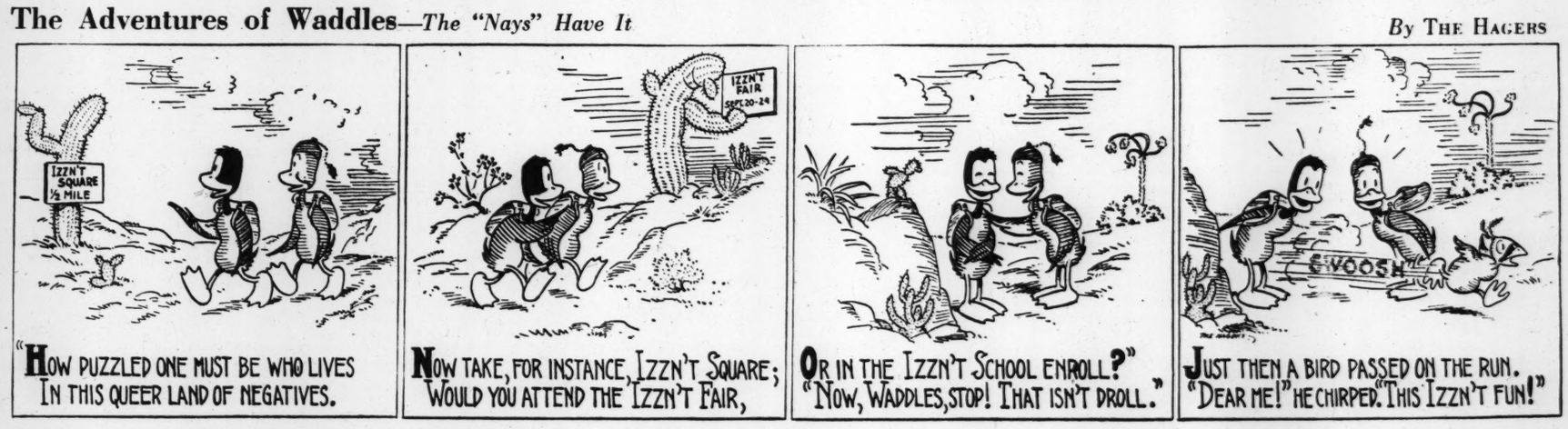
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Usally It's the Other Way Around*

By Rodgers

Last night I slept in my basket for the first time this fall —
And it was so snug and warm —
I guess I over slept —
"Oh well," I thought, "the Boss does'nt get a chance like that very often —"
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*The "Nays" Have It*

By The Hagers


IZZN'T SQUARE ½ MILE
"HOW PUZZLED ONE MUST BE WHO LIVES IN THIS QUEER LAND OF NEGATIVES.
IZZN'T FAIR SEPT. 20-24
NOW TAKE, FOR INSTANCE, IZZN'T SQUARE; WOULD YOU ATTEND THE IZZN'T FAIR,
OR IN THE IZZN'T SCHOOL ENROLL?" "NOW, WADDLES, STOP! THAT ISN'T DROLL."
SWOOSH
JUST THEN A BIRD PASSED ON THE RUN. "DEAR ME!" HE CHIRPED. "THIS IZZN'T FUN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Protection

Some day men will adopt a better form of defense than the trading of injuries. One cannot say with certainty what part of the lesson is being learned in the present war, but certainly air fighting, even while raising questions as to its power to bring a military decision, is pointing up the need for more effective protection.

The latest phases of the war in the air, descending to new lows of depravity and destruction, may yet prove the limitations of the air arm. Our Berlin correspondent reports that the great raids on London are an effort by the Nazis to see if they can win by air attack alone. But that question appears to be answered already in the negative. Reports of neutral observers, the known use of ports, and the continued effectiveness of defense fliers, all testify to the failure of daylight raids to cripple Britain's war efforts. The shift to night bombing and attacks on London which appear to be aimed at civilian morale rather than the more usual military objectives, point in the same direction.

Now evidence from Spain, China, Finland and other places where civilian bombing has been practiced, as well as the resolute temper of Londoners, stands against any hopes that this terrorism will bring surrender. Its effect appears to be the very opposite. Possibly the same can be said about British bombing of Berlin, although the purpose there is not simple aggressive terrorism but to break through the censorship and let the German people know that the Nazis are not having it all their own way.

The forces of evil have asserted that defense against brute force was not possible. Particularly has air war been presented as a form of destruction against which protection was difficult. The civilians who were bombed appeared to have no way even of fighting back. Reprisals were a very poor answer, not a sure protection.

But the means of military defense are being improved. Defending planes, balloon barrages, lights, sound detectors, heavier anti-aircraft fire — with which London seems to have won a new degree of protection—all these will be improved and others developed. Also as the failure of air attack alone to produce military decisions becomes clearer, this worst phase of modern war may be shown to have its limitations. Certainly when it becomes apparent that terrorism cannot win, much indiscriminate bombing should cease.

The human mind is seeking defenses against war. The new horrors of air bombardment will spur that search. Even in the midst of present strife we see one improved approach to defense in the effort to cure the causes of attack. The spiritual sense of protection expressed in the Ninety-first Psalm provides a defense alike against the terror by night and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. As men come closer to that concept the steps they take for defense will become effective even against air warfare.

Who Rules the Mediterranean?

The rising crescendo of air battles over London and Berlin has diverted attention momentarily from what is probably the second most important battlefield of the war—Britain's empire highway through the Mediterranean.

Much of the action in this highly strategic area has been either screened behind official silence on the part of both Britain and Italy, or else there has been too little action to merit headlines. However, a few scattered and otherwise unrelated reports serve to round out the picture of Britain's progress in keeping this highly necessary supply route open.

Recently it was reported that nine merchantmen under British convoy steamed unmolested through the Straits of Gibraltar, en route to England. It was also reported recently that the British western Mediterranean fleet had passed safely by the tip of Italy—through the narrow strip of water between Italy and North Africa which is probably the easiest point for Italy to blockade—steaming east to meet the Eastern Fleet. A third item, more conclusive in its evidence than the other two, states that the largest convoy of British troops and supplies yet to reach Egypt has made a safe journey without even sighting an Italian naval vessel of any kind.

The implication is obvious—Britain's empire lifeline is still in the hands of the British Navy, and Italy's naval strength, like the major portion of Germany's, has found it either inopportune or too risky to venture out.

Epilogue to Summer

"A summer that lived for us . . . a promise of summers to be." Henley caught the wistfulness and the hopefulness so many of us feel when summer is nearly over. Seneca believed that one should live every day as if it were his last on earth. He bequeathed that lesson to posterity. Perhaps it is too rigorous a rote for continuous performance. But toward the close of summer one begins to use each briefer day in a manner that the Roman Stoic could approve.

The things you might have done, and therefore should have, now renew their delightful demands. There is a family in the country to be visited. No summer is complete without that call. But lawns that should be green as you pass are deep yellow with pumpkins.

There are pine-topped cliffs looking out on unbroken ocean. There are mountain trails above woodsy streams. You have not gone. You must go before summer slips away. But the winds on the cliffs are cold. There are yellowing leaves already strewn along the trails. All that is left is the "promise of summers to be."

The calendar is more reassuring: a week or longer yet, before autumn, when:

> . . . Day by day the dead leaves fall and melt,
> And night by night the monitory blast
> Wails in the keyhole, telling how it pass'd
> O'er empty fields, or upland solitudes.

Time for heeding Seneca's advice: to fill your storehouse of remembrance, to pay up your overdue accounts with June, to retrieve some portion of days squandered; to put your affairs in order and to resolve that, next June 21, you will behave exactly as if it were September 21.

Europe's Loss, America's Gain

Mass emigration from Europe to America is a thing of the past. But a highly selective form of emigration has been in progress ever since the end of the first World War and has been accelerated by the second one. It is a movement of European writers, natural scientists, scholars, artists, intellectuals of all kinds for whom life in their native countries has become intolerable because of persecution or conquest.

This long flight of cultured refugees began with the Russian Revolution, which drove into exile such a large part of the Russian educated classes. A number of Russian scholars, including Professor Rostovtzev, one of the greatest living authorities on the economics of the Roman Empire, are now teaching in American universities. The distinguished Professor Gaetano Salvemini is prominent among the anti-Fascist Italians for whom America has fulfilled its historic role as a land of freedom.

The Nazi revolution in Germany added many names, among others those of Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein, to the roster of men of letters or science who have taken up permanent residence in America. And now the present war has driven to America such French authors and publicists as André Maurois, Jules Romain, André Géraud (better known as "Pertinax") and Mme. Genevieve Tabouis. The latest addition to the list, although probably not, unfortunately, the last, is the Norwegian author, Sigrid Undset.

Forced migrations as a result of intolerance are no new things in history, but the present scale of flight from war- and dictator-ridden Europe might recall the scattering of Greek scholars among the countries of Western Europe after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks. We may hope that Europe's eclipse is not so lasting as that of the Byzantine Empire and that the day will come when the refugee intellectuals may return to their native lands. Meanwhile their presence means a broadening and an enrichment of cultural life in the United States. This is something that should be especially remembered at a time when a healthy awakening of American national consciousness sometimes produces an undesirable by-product of undiscriminating "anti-alien" prejudice.

Don't worry too much about the boys drilling with stovepipe guns and imitation tanks at Plattsburg. Didn't an army of Americans drill with wooden guns for General Washington in the environs of Boston?

Sophomore co-eds, if we understand the system rightly, can comfortably wear brand new saddle shoes. Last year they soiled them to disguise the fact that they were freshmen.

Our Readers Say—

When the English Should Not Be Called British

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A Scotsman's time-honored yet justified complaint, in The Christian Science Monitor, against the misuse of "England" for "Britain," prompts an English-born reader to deprecate in turn the frequent misuse by Americans of the term "British" where "English" alone should properly be used.

For instance, an American magazine of high standing refers to Henry VIII's prelate, Cardinal Wolsey, as a British prelate; a newspaper writer describes Joan of Arc as surrounded at Rouen by British soldiers, and another writes of Anglo-Saxon Edward the Confessor as a British king!

Applying this modern national term to Tudor and medieval times violates all historical sense, for whereas it may be correctly used for the ancient Britons of the early centuries of the Christian era, not until a Scottish king ascended the English throne in 1603 did the "British" flag come into existence. Not until after the Union a century later did the ships of the two countries cease to fly their respective national flags, those of St. George and St. Andrew.

It is noteworthy that the words "England" and "English" are never and have hardly ever been used by Americans in speaking or writing of the War of Independence. Perhaps this may be attributed originally to the ancestral feelings of the colonists; while the majority of them were consciously of English stock, they were definitely not "British" (alias "redcoat.") E. F. BARRY

Boston

Another "Margaret"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article ". . . Above Rubies" on the last page of a recent Monitor shall have one answer at least. You probably have many.

Yes, I, too, know a "Margaret." But, oh, quite different. This one lives in the city, has a small apartment that she keeps beautifully, and as to cooking—well, it's passable! She is neither socially prominent, nor a brilliant scholar. Some might call her plain. But no kindlier neighbor could be found, no friend ever stood by another more courageously, no mother ever more wisely bestowed her mothering, no wife has been more loyal, no church worker has served more faithfully than this "Margaret."

The peddlers at her door have said, "Even if you didn't need anything, I'm glad I rang your bell." An inner light shines through for all alike—there's no mistaking it.

Could any mother ever have a higher compliment paid her than a fourteen-year-old daughter's, "When I grow up I want to be just like my mother"?

No one can laugh more readily and heartily than this "Margaret" and yet out of a large family of relatives, whenever any difficulties or problems arise, they all find their way to her.

At a time when others said, "It's foolish—you're too old to learn. You can't afford it," "Margaret" calmly went on learning to drive a car, and has since by just so much, broadened her borders of helpfulness.

Her husband, when speaking of her, says, "She's wonderful!" She has been in the humblest and grandest of surroundings, but her simple dignity, unfailing good humor, wise counsel, quiet gentleness, constructive and unfailingly loving attitude, have proven her a "pearl" too precious to price.

A tribute to this and the many other "Margarets" who are never too busy, or weary, or afraid to let their "light shine."

Hillside, N. J. M. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unscathed

Walks in Many Lands

A Bamboo Vase and a Sunset

Faces cheerful, smiling through tears; faces grave and anxious; a few infant faces puckered by the excitement of farewells at the quayside in Hong Kong—these, glimpsed in a recent news reel, picturing the departure of women and children from the threatened Crown Colony off the Chinese coast, with Victoria Peak towering in the background, brought back in retrospect this walk—though it must be confessed that two sedan chair bearers did much of the walking.

* * *

There were interesting things to see even before we landed. For example, the barges with families living on board. At meal times, all the members would gather around a huge cauldron on deck, sit on their heels, and eat rice. Afterwards, each would rinse his wooden bowl and chopsticks in the bay, and as simply as that, the matter of dining and dish-washing would be settled. Then there was the view of the city, built layer on layer up so steep a hill that, from the water it seemed as if tilted on end. Trams drawn on a cable could be observed moving, surprisingly, almost straight up and down.

The walk itself, however, was best of all. First we looked at the cosmopolitan section. There the buildings had rather a European aspect, but some of the streets were so sharply inclined they could only be traversed on foot or in sedan chairs. The native quarter was our next objective and what an awakening glimpse of foreign life and manners that gave us! Milling population, strange dress, incomprehensible jangle of sounds, hieroglyphic banner-like signs, barefoot coolies, jinrickshas, and tradesmen pursuing their business on the pavements. When I saw the mending woman, with everything ready to sew a rip or stop a "run" I thought regretfully of the shoe button with which I had recently struggled.

While doing some open-air shopping, I had paused to jot down notes and was absently twirling my pencil—an inexpensive gilt affair—when I discovered the small son of a flower vendor with his gaze fixed intenty on what he no doubt considered a magic stick, for the lead must have been appearing and disappearing. After a moment's enjoyment of the charming picture he presented, I handed the pencil to him. He rolled his eyes toward his parent and was permitted by a smiling nod to accept. And with happy wonderment he did so.

* * *

Then we bought a few blooms and wished, audibly, that the quaint container in which the man displayed his stock were for sale. It was a short length of bamboo, carved crudely yet with a certain vigor. We thought, of course, that our remarks wouldn't be understood, and they weren't exactly, but our admiring glances had been noted. Taking out the flowers which, it transpired, were in an inner tube of metal, the father of the child offered the bamboo to us, pantomiming that he could easily carve another for himself.

Later we returned to the water front to view a magnificent sunset. How it colored the sea and the curious craft, the junks and sampans, that floated in the harbor! How it silhouetted masts and spars and angular sails and the smokestacks of many a great liner. How it lit up the bare brown hills of China. It was an unforgettable sight and is now a cherished memory. Since we still treasure that bit of bamboo we have two souvenirs of Hong Kong.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

North . . South . . East . . West

The Power of the Press

By Frank L. Perrin

Recently there was announced the result of a nation-wide survey of newspapers of the United States which showed, or appeared to show, the political or partisan leanings or preferences of their editors or managers in the present and two immediately preceding Presidential campaigns. It is interesting to note from the figures compiled, assuming their correctness, that in 1940, as in 1932 and 1936, many more newspapers fall into the Republican column than into the Democratic or New Deal column. It is significant, though possibly not important, that the count made in August this year shows a larger number than in the previous years in the "neutral" or "unannounced" classification. It is noted, however, that even if all those which are listed as neutral or unannounced were added to the Roosevelt column, the number would not equal, by several hundred, the total in the Willkie column.

The inclination, or the temptation, of those who oppose the election of a third-term President, or those who for any reason favor the election of the Republican candidate, will be to regard the announced alignment as an indication of Republican victory in November. But these ardent wishers and prognosticators should recall the fact that in 1932 more newspapers by far supported Mr. Hoover as against Mr. Roosevelt, and that in 1936 nearly two hundred more newspapers were for Mr. Landon than for Mr. Roosevelt.

* * *

In the election years referred to both the popular vote and the votes in the Electoral College were recorded against the influence and power of the popular press. It may be insisted, should one seek to explain this apparent repudiation of newspaper opinion, that in seasons of mass disturbance, where the voters, individually and collectively, are obsessed or persuaded by suggested fear or swayed by sectional, social, or class prejudice, the decision reached at the ballot box cannot be determined in advance or be greatly influenced by persuasion or argument. We in America have flattered ourselves that what are referred to as herd instincts do not seriously influence or control us in our judgments and decisions. If we observe, even casually, we will be compelled to conclude that this has been a somewhat vain hope, a belief in an idealism which is non-existent.

That persuasive influence which impels an otherwise peace-loving people into an unprovoked war of aggression, which imposes upon the people of a free democracy the fear that they cannot wisely and prudently govern themselves, that engenders and spreads broadcast the belief that poverty is imposed upon the many by the few who possess greater wealth, do combine, eventually, to engender, implement, and set in motion those human hatreds and prejudices which no power of the press, pen of sage, or convincing words of oratory, can stem in silence. Looking backward over a few brief years, either in America or Europe, the conviction is inescapable that otherwise sensible peoples have lent themselves thus to be persuaded and influenced against their better and more sober judgment.

* * *

It is easy enough to make a convincing *prima facie* case against the public press. Wisdom and even the wisest counsel fail to stop a stampede in time of actual or threatened danger. Suffering and loss, the inevitable penalties imposed by fear and folly, may combine, eventually, to teach us all to observe a fair measure of caution. The momentary victories won in war never compensate for the losses incurred by the folly of imposing a war of conquest or aggression. The penalties imposed upon those who are defeated in no wise compensate for the sacrifice to greed and hatred made under the pretense that righteous justification only is sought or desired.

Probably the power of the press in the political campaign now in progress in the United States will be no more potent or persuasive in affecting or determining the result than in recent past election years. It may be that the reason for this lack of power to persuade and influence is not difficult to discern. The power of the press has, perhaps, become less and less effective because of a lack of the desire and power to convince. If it is suspected that the desire to persuade is prompted or impelled by selfishness, revenge, personal hatred, or ignorance of vital facts, even thundering diatribes will fall as impotent duds on the field of action and political conflict.

The power of the press should be greater than it is today. That it is not greater is due, it must be admitted, to the fact that it has been abused by those in a position to wield it and make it effective. That power and influence can be regained and recaptured, but only by a press that is free in fact rather than traditionally.

The Wide Horizon

Is Japan's Rosy Dream Over?

By Volney D. Hurd

The complete silence in Japan about the sending of fifty American destroyers to reinforce the British Navy is almost the best comment that could be made. Like the German and Italian press, the Japanese newspapers are quick to give strong opinions about international events when they feel sure of their ground. When the Japanese are silent it means there is concern and uncertainty. Certainly this destroyer deal must have caused both of those emotions.

Japan's hopes in the Pacific have been based on the weakening of British and American naval power out there. Japan has been impressed by the dramatic successes of Hitler. With an unparalleled series of victories, made according to schedule, Japan apparently really believed that Hitler would be in Britain August 15.

With Britain out of the picture, Japan saw itself well served in its desire to remove British and American naval power from the Pacific. The American fleet is a fair match for the Japanese, as long as it is concentrated in the Pacific. It has thus held the Japanese in check for years, because it, in turn, could count on the British Navy taking care of the Atlantic.

Tokyo, fully expecting the fall of Britain, foresaw the end of the British Navy. With Hitler triumphant in Europe, the United States would pull most of the American fleet from the Pacific into the Atlantic.

* * *

It looked like a perfect set-up for the Japanese. Immediately they got busy extending their influence much further south than had originally been planned. Japan decided that French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies should also be included in the Japanese Empire, and that now was the time to strike. Inspired press releases made these claims clear.

Thus Japan waxed aggressive in the Far East. The British withdrew their marines from Shanghai. Japan expected to move in. Instead, it was blocked by the United States. Then Japan moved toward Indo-China.

August 15 came and went. The Nazis had not made London in time to keep the long announced engagement at Whitehall! Days went by and still the British weren't conquered. Finally it dawned upon the Japanese, as well as the rest of the world, that for the first time Hitler had made a bad guess. To the orderly Japanese mind, this break in the German schedule was seen as ominous. With Britain still standing, the United States Navy would remain in the Pacific.

To top this situation came the destroyer deal. That must have been almost the last straw for the Japanese. Here was a distinct merging, in a tremendous course of joint action, of the two naval Powers that Japan fears most. With the shipment of those destroyers to Britain, the British chance of standing off Germany became even better.

With the new bases in the Atlantic, the American Navy would be much stronger than ever in that ocean, insuring freedom of the major part of the fleet to patrol the Pacific. Finally, the naval and air base deal was announced as only *the beginning* of British American co-operation. It took little imagination to see what that might do if it should be extended to the Pacific. This new unity was a tremendous step.

* * *

The fact became apparent that, with such unity, no new American bases need be built in the Pacific. The great British naval base at Singapore need only become a jointly operated base for both navies and Japan's hands would be tied once and for all in the south Pacific! That is why this destroyer-naval base deal has been received in silence in Japan.

Hitherto Japan has found the Nazi drive a help. But now its disadvantages begin to appear. Only Hitler's aggression would have brought about this speedy and far reaching co-operation between the British and Americans. Only Hitler's challenge could have set up a British naval building program which promises to make the British fleet even in the Pacific become steadily bigger. Only the Hitler threat could have made the United States authorize a two-ocean navy program which, if carried out, will make it the greatest naval power in the world. In view of the steady increase in size of the British Navy, Japan must be a poor third, either in building or fighting.

So Japan today can thank Hitler, not for helping it win an empire in the East, but for so stirring up its own two chief opponents that Japan apparently faces the end of its dreams of a great Japanese Empire!

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